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IMPLEMENTATION OF A MACRO-PROCESSOR
FOR STRING HANDLING

by

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A thesis presented for the
degree of Master of Science
of the
University of St. Andrews :
October 1971



Declaration

I declare that the following thesis is a record of research work carried out by me, that the thesis is my own composition, and that it has not been presented in application for a higher degree previously.

Constantin Stathopoulos

Certificate

I certify that Constantin N. STATHOPOULOS, graduate in Mathematics of Athens University, has spent four terms as a research student in the Computing Laboratory of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews, that he has fulfilled the conditions of Ordinance 51 (St. Andrews), and that he is qualified to submit the accompanying thesis in application for the degree of Master of Science.

A.J. Cole
Supervisor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Professor A.J. Cole, Director of the Computing Laboratory in the University of St. Andrews, who first suggested the subject of the following thesis, who was always willing to discuss and to advise and who read and commented on the original manuscript.

I am indebted, too, to the other members of the Computing Laboratory staff for their help during my work on this project.

C.N.S.

To

my parents

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PREFACE

In this work TRAC is implemented in FORTRAN IV. This will enable various users to compile this FORTRAN version and use it in their own installations, making only minor modifications to meet individual specifications.

The way of the implementation allows adding either existing TRAC functions which are not included in this work or completely new, primitive functions needed for specific, well-defined purposes.

TRAC is a very flexible interactive language with versatile capabilities at execution time. The presented processor is programmed in FORTRAN IV using IBM 360 44PS and RAX facilities. It is compiled and intended to be used as a software package providing TRAC language facilities for the 360 RAX REMOTE ENTRY COMPUTING SYSTEM. It can be used under 44PS for special purposes.

TRAC is a member of the set 'STRING MANIPULATION LANGUAGES'. A thorough examination of this set helps to understand the basics of operations and techniques for dealing with strings. Another member of the same set is described briefly: this is the 'SNOBOL LANGUAGE'.

'String manipulation languages' is a subset of the set 'SYMBOL MANIPULATION LANGUAGES'. Some of the fundamental ideas and principles for symbol manipulation are included. The most-known languages, techniques and applications are mentioned, followed by references to allow further research and investigation.

The above are introduced in the following order:-

1. Symbol Manipulation Languages.
2. String Manipulation Languages.
3. TRAC Language.

PART I:

SYMBOL MANIPULATION

I. SYMBOL MANIPULATION

I.1 Introduction

Digital computers were first used as number processors. The applications mainly in scientific computation and data processing involved mostly numerical problems. Input data were interpreted as numerical values and internal calculations involved mathematical operations. For arithmetic computation there is a restriction of data to fixed or floating point and single- or double-precision numbers.

With the expansion of computer applications into new areas such as algebraic formula manipulation, information retrieval, computational linguistics, automatic decision making, translators and compilers, theorem proving, construction of bibliographies and indexes and others the ability to manipulate symbolic rather than numeric data became important in programming and soon it was realized that it would be more convenient to consider the computer mainly as a symbol processor transforming symbolic data into other symbols or structures of symbols.

Symbol manipulation consists of all the processes and techniques used in non-arithmetic computation, and employs the non-arithmetic instructions of a computer and operates on symbolic data producing usually symbolic results. Since the data are symbolic, there is a great variety of data forms.

I.2 Data

The computer is used as a tool to process data and transform them into results. Symbol manipulation refers to the processes for

manipulating symbolic data and special symbol-manipulation languages provide facilities for such manipulation.

To solve a problem with a digital computer it is necessary:-

- (i) to encode the parameters of the real problem in one of several forms of symbolic data;
- (ii) to interpret internally this symbolic data structure (the appropriate choice for the particular set of data makes the performance more efficient);
- (iii) to transform these data into machine outputs with an appropriate computer program using a suitable symbol manipulation language;
- (iv) to interpret the output as results significant to the particular problem.

I.2.1 Data structures

A data structure is defined as a set of rules and constraints which show the relationships that exist between individual pieces of data. Any information contained in these data is independent of their structure. An element of data may itself be another data structure. In this way it is possible to build data structures in various levels.

The most typical data structures for symbolic data are: Strings, Arrays, Queues and Stacks, Tables, Trees and Directed Graphs.

(1) String: A string is a sequence of characters from a well-defined set of characters or basic elements. It is an ordered sequence where each element is connected with its neighbours. For this reason to access a particular element in a string a sequential search is needed with one of its ends as starting-point.

(2) Arrays: An array is a set of elements with an associated set of integers, which defines the position of each element of the array. If the ordered set of integers has length m then the array is called m -dimensional and the individual integers subscripts.

(3) Queues and Stacks: These data structures can change dynamically. Both contain an ordered set of items and every new item is added at the end. Their difference is in accessing an item: in stacks only the last added item is accessible from the end of the stack, but in queues only the first added item is accessible from the front of the queue.

(4) Tables: A table consists of a set of items. Each item contains a key for identification together with other information associated with this item. An item can be accessed from a table by presenting its key. A new entry can be created by presenting the key of the added item together with its associated information.

(5) Tree: A tree is a set of nodes. A node may contain information and pointers to lower-level nodes. At the lowest level of the tree the node pointers point to structures external to the tree. Each tree has a topmost node which has no pointers from other nodes to it. This node is usually called the root of the tree. No node can have pointers to a previously-defined node. Consequently there is a unique way from the root to each node of the tree.

(6) Directed graphs: A directed graph is an extension of a tree. Each node can have pointers even to previously-defined nodes. Now there is not a unique way from the root to each node. It is usual to mark the direction on a line joining two nodes. In directed graphs it is possible to have a node pointing back to itself.

I.2.2 Storage structures

The computer storage consists of a set of ordered words. This is how computer storage is organized and this is the only structure that computer memories have. It is possible though by the use of programs and subroutines to create higher-level storage structures and make the use of computer storage more efficient. To the user the computer

itself appears to have this internal storage structure.

These storage structures are designed to match data structures or to provide an internal structure into which the data structure can easily be mapped. All these structures have been influenced by the serious burden of the basic structure of the computer storage into an ordered set of words. The most typical structures of computer storage are Vectors, Lists and Plexes.

(1) Vectors: A vector is the name given to a structure similar to the basic structure of computer storage. A vector is a set of elements, where elements are actual pieces of storage having the same length which can vary from a single bit of a word to a number of computer words.

The vector is completely defined when the address of its first element, the size of its element and its length are given. There is direct access to each element when the vector is defined as above and the order of this element in the array is given.

There is a one by one correspondence between a vector and the one-dimensional array. For this reason such an array without any change is mapped into a vector.

(2) Lists: A list is a sequence of elements with two fields each. The second field contains a pointer to the next element. The first field contains a pointer to the actual information defined by this element. This could be another list or some external data structure. The external data structure is called an atom and is assumed to be indivisible as far as the operations on the list are concerned.

To access a list a pointer to its first element is needed. The last element of a list contains the null pointer in the second field or a pointer to the first element in the case of a circular list. Using lists implies that there is no need any longer to have consecutive elements successively in store. This is a way for using the internal

storage more efficiently.

(3) Multi-linked lists: A multi-linked list is an extension of a list. It is a more flexible way which allows more efficient representation of complex data structures such as trees and directed graphs. This kind of structure was first given the name of "plex". A plex consists of a set of elements where each element is a vector of computer storage.

A plex is an extension of the list structure. The list element, usually 2-words, is expanded to a vector of K-words. This vector is divided into fields containing information or pointers to other vectors in computer storage.

I.2.3 Representation of data structures

When a form of data is given it must be related to the representation of that form within the computer memory. In addition to the data form a set of operations on these data is also given. These operations will be executed more efficiently if the appropriate internal representation is chosen. Some of the best-known ways of mapping data into internal storage follow.

The conventional way of storing a string is as a vector. Sometimes, however, lists are used for string representation to allow certain string operations to be performed more efficiently.

The most common way to store arrays is by using vectors and storing the array in consecutive elements of the vector. The order in which array elements are stored is according to their subscripts, usually with the first subscript varying most rapidly.

A stack is represented by a vector. A pointer is set to the top element of the stack. The length of the vector usually is the maximum expected length for the stack.

A queue is represented by a list. If it were represented as a

vector, each time an item was removed from the queue, it would result either in moving the elements down the vector to fill up the gap made at the base or alternatively the set of elements in the queue would gradually move down the vector. The best way is to represent the queue as a circular list with the pointer to the list pointing to the last added element.

Trees and directed graphs can be represented by lists but since there is an arbitrary number of pointers from each node the most efficient way is to use multi-linked lists.

Tables are usually represented by vectors. Lists and multi-linked lists may be used for appropriate kinds of tables, such as decision tables. The insertion or deletion associates the table entry with its key. According to the application there are direct access tables or tables where a searching function is carried out for finding the element given its key.

I.3 Symbol Manipulation Languages

With the increasing complexity in symbolic manipulations, it became evident that programming in machine-oriented languages would be tedious and time-consuming. Various techniques have been developed for handling symbolic data. As a result, a great variety of symbol manipulation languages were developed which when used with the appropriate data are powerful and efficient tools for dealing with symbolic manipulation.

As the applications in symbolic manipulation were expanded, some of these languages were used for problems that their implementors could not suspect at the time they designed them. This set of symbol manipulation languages is divided into subsets according to common characteristics of their members (languages).

I.3.1 List-processing languages

These are the first and more commonly used symbol manipulation languages. They include facilities such as copying lists, testing the equivalence of list structures, modifying the order of lists so as to insert, delete or replace elements. They do garbage collection and allocate free storage when needed. Usually they provide recursion facilities for list structures.

The oldest members of this set are IPL-V and LISP 1.5. IPL-V [6], [7] is a straightforward, low-level, list-processing language. LISP 1.5 [8], [9] is a more sophisticated automatic language which can be applied to a wide variety of non-numerical, mixed numerical and symbolic data-processing problems.

I.3.2 General purpose languages

These languages have built-in facilities for both symbolic and numerical computation. The best-known members of the set are SLIP, DYSTAL, LISP2 and FORMULA ALGOL.

A common characteristic in SLIP and DYSTAL is that both provide list-processing facilities for algebraic languages. LISP2 and FORMULA ALGOL provide facilities for symbolic and numeric computation. SLIP [10] has been used successfully for various list-processing applications. DYSTAL [11] is more suitable for arithmetic computations with a limited amount of list-processing.

LISP2 [12] is designed for a very large computer in a time-sharing environment. It is efficient for list manipulation and string processing. FORMULA ALGOL [13] provides built-in packages for formula manipulation. It is practical for medium-sized batch-processing computers but has limited processing facilities.

I.3.3 Linked-block languages

In the above-mentioned languages computer memory is assigned automatically and this does not concern the user. In the so-called linked-block languages the user is allowed a low-level control and responsibility for reserving and allocating the internal storage.

In this way it is possible for the user to define during the memory allocation various factors such as size of blocks in sequential storage and the locations of pointers to link these blocks. Thus the sophisticated programmer has the means to construct very efficient list-processing programs to fit his particular problems.

The best-known members of this set are L^6 [14] and CORAL [15]. In the L^6 language the linkage of elements is specified directly by the programmer who operates on them individually. L^6 provides rather few facilities but it is easier implemented and it provides bases for more sophisticated languages. CORAL is a higher-level list-processing language capable of more complex computation.

I.3.4 Algebraic-formula languages

These languages allow the computer to be used efficiently for various non-numerical mathematical problems. They are designed mainly for manipulating symbolic algebraic expressions. They are efficient in dealing with complex algebraic or analytic derivations on symbolic mathematical expressions.

The best-known members of this set are FORMAC, ALTRAN and AMBIT.

FORMAC and ALTRAN are designed mainly for manipulation of algebraic expressions. AMBIT [20], [21] is more general with a close resemblance to string manipulating languages. However, it is capable of operating on formal mathematical expressions. AMBIT would be a great help in the writing of a formula manipulator but it is not one. It is more useful for designing a formula manipulating language than

actual use as such. It can be used for string manipulations wherever matching of parenthesized symbols is involved.

ALTRAN [18], [19] is an efficient language for the problems for which it was designed. It uses both time and storage in a very efficient way.

FORMAC [16], [17] is a very flexible language which provides the user with both low-level functions which allow him to program his simple formula manipulation and high-level functions which carry out very complex operations.

I.4 String Manipulation Languages

Since the aim in the present thesis is to present the TRAC language and its implementation a more thorough examination of string manipulating languages follows.

I.4.1 Basic definitions and procedures in string manipulation

A string is a sequence of characters. When a string is defined explicitly it is usually enclosed in quotation marks. For example, "THIS IS A STRING", "A STRING", are two strings. When a string is defined in this way by value it is called literal. A string can have a name. Thus it would be possible, in any string manipulating language, to give the first string a name, e.g. STRING1, and the second STRING2, and to refer to both by name or by value.

Basic operations which a string manipulation language should provide are the following:

Concatenation: Link together two or more strings.

Deconcatenation: This is the opposite of concatenation, the ability to break a string into substrings. The most primitive way would be to take a string and break it into two substrings, one consisting of its first character and the other of the remaining characters. In all string manipulating languages such construction operations are provided usually in a more sophisticated way.

Branching: In addition to these operations a branch on equality

should be provided to allow conditional operations. This test on equality refers to the equality of characters and provides alternative transfers of control, or construction of different strings or execution of different procedures depending on the true or false value of the condition tested.

Naming facility: This enables the user to refer to a string or to parts of a string by name. There are times when it is inconvenient to refer to a string as a literal.

Procedure: This is the equivalent of a subroutine in programming. To be able to build more complex operations from the previous operations the language must provide means of composing, using and calling them as subroutines or subprograms.

Other basic operations are string matching and replacement. Facilities for integer arithmetic, referencing and input-output should preferably be included when designing the language.

There is a nearly unlimited number of operations and procedures that a language can provide. Here an important problem arises. How many of these features should an implementor include in this language to make it more efficient? The implementor must weigh both the advantages and disadvantages of increasing the power of the language by the provision of more operations and procedures, some of which may not be needed by the ordinary user.

An essential characteristic of a language is efficiency in certain types of problems. Efficiency is usually measured in time and storage requirements, two features in conflict with each other.

Finally a choice has to be made to use a compiler or an interpreter. An interpreter needs more time, but it allows more protection, being able to detect faults in the code presented by the user and to give messages for correction at the time when these faults occur.

Taking all these factors into consideration it is desirable when

designing a language to make it general for its possible applications and to allow the user to define from this language his own language in order to handle more efficiently his individual problems.

I.4.2 Pattern-directed languages

The pattern-directed string-processing languages allow operations on strings and transformations of these strings. Their structure is close to a mathematical processing model, the Markov algorithm.

The data string is compared with a pattern. If there is a match, a transformation of the data input data string occurs according to a format which is associated with that pattern. If the match is unsuccessful, there is no transformation.

The best-known members of this set are COMMIT, SNOBOL, PANON and AXLE.

COMMIT [22] has flexible input-output and subroutine-linkage facilities, a list facility for quick dictionary searching and logical subscripts.

SNOBOL provides names for strings, explicit function calls and automatic check for parenthesized strings.

PANON [23] provides power for recursive scanning of highly-structured string data.

AXLE [24] is similar to PANON. It includes certain rules defining the syntax of accepted strings.

I.4.3 Pattern-directed structure languages

These are more general symbol-manipulating languages with pattern-directed string-processing capabilities added to them. The result is a much more powerful system, since it provides facilities for both symbol manipulation and string processing.

The best-known members of this set are CONVERT, FLIP and COGENT.

CONVERT [25] and FLIP [26] are close to pattern-directed languages which operate on LISP structure. They are both flexible systems capable of using symbol and string manipulation techniques. COGENT [27], [28] has a special purpose, the processing of sentences of some context-free phrase-structure language.

I.4.4 Text and macro-handling languages

Two of the best-known such languages are GPM and TRAC.

The GPM [29] or General Purpose Macrogenerator is a symbol string processor with strings as input and output. It uses a substitution operation which is completely general and thus can be applied anywhere. It is a powerful system, including recursive functions and conditional expressions which can be implemented with only a few instructions.

TRAC will be described fully in Part II. It is similar in many respects to GPM but there is a major difference between the two. GPM allows the names of both system macros and programmer-defined macros to occur in the first argument position, while TRAC reserves the first argument position for names of system macros and requires programmer-defined macros to be specified in the second argument position.

I.5 SNOBOL Language [30], [31], [32]

I.5.1 Introduction

A brief description of the SNOBOL language is included. This language, together with the TRAC language, which will be fully described, will help to make clear most of the fundamental principles and techniques in string processing.

SNOBOL, which basically is a problem-oriented language, has been developed mainly to make efficient string manipulation with the computer.

Main sources, for designing and implementing the SNOBOL language, were other already existing languages such as COMMIT and SCL. There are several versions of the language in use in various installations. A basic subset of the language is described.

The aim in designing the language was its simplicity and intuitiveness. Some of its fundamental string operations are creation of strings and alteration of strings depending on their contents.

I.5.2 Description of the language : The syntax is informally described by a metalinguistic language based on Backus-Naur form. It is not complete but gives the basic principles involved.

I.5.2.1 Syntax

1. `<string symbol> :: = <letter> / <digit> / <special character>`
2. `<letter> :: = A/B/C/D/E/F/G/H/I/J/K/L/M/N/O/P/Q/R/S/T/U/V/W/X/Y/Z`
3. `<digit> :: = 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/0`
4. `<special character> :: = +/ -/ / * / . / $ / (/) / ' / b / =`
5. `<string> :: = ' < any sequence of string symbols not containing quotes > '`
6. `<string name> :: = < any sequence of letters, digits and . >`
7. `< unsigned integer> :: = < digit> / < unsigned integer> < digit>`
8. `< integer> :: = < unsigned integer> / + < unsigned integer> / - < unsigned integer>`
9. `< string naming> / < string replacement> :: =
 < string name> b = b < string> / < string name> b = b < concatenated
 string> / < string name> b = b < string name>`
10. `< concatenated string> :: = < any sequence of strings or string names
 separated by b >`
11. `< pattern matching> :: = < string name> b < string> / < string name>
 b < concatenated string>`
12. `< string variable> :: = < arbitrary variable> / < fixed-length`

- variable> /< balanced variable> /< mixed variable> /< nameless variable> /< nameless of fixed length> /< nameless and balanced >
13. < arbitrary variable > :: = * < string name > *
 < fixed-length variable > :: = * < string name > /N*
 N = '< unsigned integer >'
 < balanced variable > :: = *(< string name >)*
 < mixed variable > :: = *(< string name > /N)*
 < nameless variable > :: = **
 < nameless of fixed length > :: = */N*
 < nameless and balanced > :: = *()*
14. < pattern matching and replacement > :: =
 < string name > b < string > b = b < string > /
 < string name > b < string > b = b < concatenated string > /
 < string name > b < concatenated string > b = b < string > /
 < string name > b < concatenated string > b = b < concatenated string >
15. < snobol program > :: = < ordered sequence of snobol statements >
 < snobol statement > :: = (< label >) b < rule > b (< goto >)
 < label > :: = < digit > < any string symbol except b > /
 < letter > < any string symbol except b >
 < first statement character > :: = b / < letter > / < digit > / . / *
 < rule > :: = < string reference > b (< pattern >) b = b (< replacement >)
 or < rule > :: = < pattern matching and replacement >
 < goto > :: = /S(< label >) / F(< label >) / S(< label >) F(< label >) /
 ! (< label >)

I.5.2.2 Examples

5. Strings:- 'THIS IS A STRING'
 'THE SUN IS WARM, THE SKY IS CLEAR, THE WAVES ARE
 DANCING FAST AND BRIGHT'

'++/--**.....,££££ ('') bbbbbbbbbbb'

'123+321*100/A+B.C=STRING'

'1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J'

6. String names:- VERSE, VERSE.10, 30.ABC, RULE.10, STRING.NAME1,
FIRST.NAME

9. String naming and replacement:-

/I VERSE.1 = 'THANKS TO ITS TENDERNESS, ITS JOYS,
AND FEARS'

/II VERSE.2 = 'TO ME THE MEANEST FLOWER THAT BLOWS
CAN GIVE'

/III VERSE.3 = 'THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP
FOR TEARS'

/IV POEM = VERSE.1 '***** TO ME THE MEANEST FLOWER
THAT BLOWS CAN GIVE *****' VERSE.3

/V VERSE.2 = VERSE.3

/VI POEM = 'VERSE.2=' VERSE.2 '*****VERSE.3='
VERSE.3

11. Pattern matching:- VERSE.1 ITS, VERSE.3 OFTEN LIE, VERSE.2 E,
POEM VERSE.2 '*****VERSE.3=', POEM VERSE.1

12-13. String variable:-

/I VERSE.1 'TENDERNESS' *VARBL.1* 'AND FEARS'

/II VERSE.2 'OFTEN b' *NEXT.WORD* 'b'

/III VERSE.1 *VARIABLE/'6'*

/IV VERSE.2 *X/N* *REMAINING.STRING* N = '9'

/V VERSE.1 'ITS' *VAR* 'FEARS'

/VI VERSE.1 'ITS' ** 'FEARS'

/VII VERSE.2 *X/'9'* *Y/'5'* *Z*

/VIII VERSE.2 *X/'9'* * /'5'* *Z*

/IX X = '(A+B+C)' X *(X1)* X1 = (A+B+C)

/X Y = '(A-(B-C)+D)' Y '(*Y1)*' Y1 = A-(B-C)+D

14. Pattern matching and replacement:-

/I VERSE.1 'TENDERNESS' = 'MATCH'

/II VERSE.3 'TEARS' = 'TEARS' VERSE.4

where VERSE.4 = '***** VERSE.4 = THE CLOUDS THAT GATHER
ROUND THE SETTING SUN'

/III VERSE.3 'TEARS' VERSE.4 = 'TEARS'

/IV POEM 'VERSE.2=' VERSE.2 = 'VERSE.2 = TO ME THE MEANEST
FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN GIVE'

/V POEM 'VERSE.2 = TO ME THE MEANEST FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN
GIVE ***** VERSE.3=' VERSE.3 = VERSE.1 '* TO ME THE MEANEST
FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN GIVE *'

15. SNOBOL program:-

```
BEGIN INTEGER = '0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9'
NUM-1 INTEGER *I*, ' = /F(END)
NUM-2 ALPHANUMERIC.TEXT I = /S(NUM-2)F(NUM-1)
END BEGIN
```

I.5.2.3 Semantics

1-9:- The character set consists of 48 string symbols. All these symbols are considered as just symbolic characters without any concern to what they actually represent: for example, - does not necessarily imply subtraction.

A string is the basic data structure of the language and can contain any combination of string symbols. It is sometimes referred to as a literal string and is always enclosed between quotation marks. The length of a string is a number which denotes how many elements the string has. This length is 0 when the string has no elements at all and then it is called the null string.

The language provides facilities for referring to a string not only by its contents, but also by its name, since it is possible to

assign one to it. The name of a string may contain any sequence of letters or digits and periods.

9. String naming and replacement:- With the naming facility the name string which is on the left of the equals sign is assigned to the literal string which is on the right. VERSE·1, VERSE·2, VERSE·3 are the names assigned to three lines of a poem. Thus it is possible to have two equivalent references to the same line by name, e.g. VERSE·2, or by contents, e.g. 'TO ME THE MEANEST FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN GIVE'.

The string on the right may be a concatenated string. Such a string is formed by taking a sequence of strings and/or string names as one string. In the example 9/IV the content of the string POEM is formed by concatenation of various strings and string names. In fact POEM has as content the string 'THANKS TO ITS TENDERNESS, ITS JOYS, AND FEARS ***** TO ME THE MEANEST FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN GIVE ***** THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'.

The equals sign has, as usual, a special meaning. It is the replacement operator. Naming might be considered a special case of the more general one which is replacement. Replacement here refers to string replacement. It means substitution of the contents of the string which is on the left with the contents of the string which is on the right of the equals sign. Of these two strings the former is replaced but the latter remains with the same contents.

After execution of the examples 9/V and 9/VI the strings VERSE·2 and POEM have as content respectively 'THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS', 'VERSE·2 = THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS ***** VERSE·3 = THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'. Since the previous replacement has taken place both VERSE·2 and VERSE·3 have the same content.

11. Pattern matching:- This facility makes it possible to specify if a sequence of characters, the "pattern", exists in a given string.

The action taken is the scanning of the given string from left to right for a match with the given pattern. In fact a string is searched to find out if a particular substring is contained or not.

The pattern may be a string, a string name or a concatenated string and the match successful or unsuccessful. In brief we can say that the string named on the left is to be searched for the pattern specified on its right. The success or failure of matching may be used for control of subsequent operations.

In example 11 the strings VERSE.1, VERSE.3, VERSE.2, POEM, POEM would be scanned for matching with the corresponding patterns ITS, OFTEN LIE, E, VERSE.2 '***** VERSE.3=', VERSE.1. All matches except the last one are successful. The last is unsuccessful since there is no VERSE.1 in the string POEM in its last definition in example 9/VI.

12-13. String variables:- The pattern-matching previously described presents some serious limitations. It cannot be applied to a pattern consisting of two substrings with some irrelevant characters in between. The string variable provides the facility to deal with this kind of matching.

Consider the example:

```
VERSE.1  'TENDERNESS'  *VARBL.1*  'AND FEARS'
```

The content of VERSE.1 is scanned from left to right for matching the substring patterns 'TENDERNESS', 'AND FEARS' with some irrelevant characters in between. The string name VARBL.1 enclosed in a pair of asterisks represents the string variable which during the matching procedure takes care of the irrelevant characters between the two patterns. When the match is successful the irrelevant characters form the content of the string variable. A by-product of this example would be the formation of a new string VARBL.1 = ', ITS JOYS'. The string thus formed, VARBL.1, is completely independent of the string VERSE.1 and it would keep its original content in the event of an unsuccessful

match.

Example 12/II makes it possible to find the next word after the word OFTEN. The string formed is NEXT·WORD = 'LIE'. The variable described is an arbitrary string variable. There are various string variables. The fixed-length variable allows matching only with a substring of specified length. This variable is indicated by adding after the variable name a slash followed by the string length which may be a number or string name which has numeric contents. Two of the applications of this variable are demonstrated in examples 12/III and 12/IV, where the strings formed are VARIABLE = 'THANKS', X = 'THOUGHTS', REMAINING·STRING = 'THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'. This is a way of deconcatenation that is to decompose one string into one or more substrings specifying the length for the substrings, without any change in the content of the original substring.

The nameless string variable is introduced when the string variable is not really needed but is used only to help to match various patterns which are not consecutive. Examples 12/V and 12/VI demonstrate this possibility. In the 12/VI example the nameless variable has the same content as the string variable VAR, that is 'TENDERNESS, ITS JOYS, AND'. When this variable is not needed for further manipulation, the nameless variable should be used.

The nameless string variable of fixed length is used for just skipping a certain number of symbols in a pattern-matching. In examples 12/VII and 12/VIII, the former results in the substrings X = 'THOUGHTS', Y = 'THAT ' Z = 'DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'; the latter results in X = 'THOUGHTS', 5 successive characters skipped, Z = 'DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'.

The balanced string variable is used mainly in applications which involve algebraic manipulation of symbolic mathematical expressions, where parentheses are of primary importance usually occurring in pairs.

A balanced string variable can only match a substring which is balanced with respect to parentheses. A balanced string variable has its name enclosed between a pair of parentheses. Examples 12/IX and 12/X demonstrate two applications of balanced string variables X1 and Y1. Example 12/X in particular demonstrates a convenient way to strip off the outer pair of parentheses of an expression without changing the content between this pair of parentheses.

14. Pattern matching and replacement:- This is one of the most important facilities that the SNOBOL language provides. It allows the alteration of the contents of a string, which is one of the basic concepts in string manipulation.

In example 14/I the string VERSE.1 is scanned from left to right for a match with the pattern 'TENDERNESS'. When the match is successful, the characters of the string which match the pattern are replaced by the string which is on the right of the equals sign. When the match is unsuccessful, the string remains unaltered. In example 14/I there is a match for the pattern and consequently an alteration of the string VERSE.1 = 'THANKS TO ITS MATCH, ITS JOYS AND FEARS'.

The pattern and/or its replacement may be any combination of strings, string names or string variables. When there is nothing following the equals sign, the characters matching the pattern in the string are deleted. For example:

VERSE.1 'TENDERNESS' =

would result in VERSE.1 = 'THANKS TO ITS, ITS JOYS, AND FEARS', with the matching characters TENDERNESS deleted from the string VERSE.1.

The altered strings of the other examples follow:-

Ex. 14/II VERSE.3 = 'THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS

***** VERSE.4 = THE CLOUDS THAT GATHER ROUND THE SETTING SUN'

Ex. 14/III VERSE.3 = 'THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'

Ex. 14/IV POEM = 'VERSE.2 = TO ME THE MEANEST FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN

GIVE ***** VERSE.3 = THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'.

Ex. 14/V POEM = 'THANKS TO ITS TENDERNESS, ITS JOYS, AND FEARS* TO
ME THE MEANEST FLOWER THAT BLOWS CAN GIVE* THOUGHTS THAT DO OFTEN
LIE TOO DEEP FOR TEARS'.

15. SNOBOL program:- A SNOBOL program is an ordered sequence of statements. These statements are executed in the given order unless a branching occurs and then this order changes.

A statement contains three parts separated by blanks. Not all of them are mandatory. The non-mandatory parts are enclosed between parentheses in the syntax description. The order in the statement parts is the following:

- (i) A label which gives a name to the statement for subsequent reference.
- (ii) A rule which may be decomposed into three parts, namely string reference, pattern and replacement.
- (iii) A goto, which may provide a conditional branching to a labelled statement.

A label may contain any symbols except blanks but it must always begin with a digit or a letter. Any string name can be used as a label. In example 15 START, NUM-1, NUM-2, END are statement labels.

A rule may contain three parts, the first two being separated by at least one blank and the second two by an equals sign, which must also have at least one blank on either side. The order of these parts from left to right is:

- (i) The string reference which denotes the string to be manipulated.
- (ii) The pattern which is the left of the equals sign string.
- (iii) The replacement which is the right of the equals sign string.

Only the string reference is mandatory; any other part may be absent depending on the rule and its application. Consider a rule from a

statement of example 15:

e.g. INTEGER *I* ', ' =

Here the string reference is INTEGER, the pattern *I* ', ', and the replacement is absent which means deletion of the matching characters.

A goto part of a statement begins with a slash followed by one or possibly more of the following parts:

(i) Unconditional transfer of the form (label) which after completion of the statement transfers control to the statement with the specified label.

(ii) Conditional transfer on failure, which has the form F(label). This transfers control, if the statement fails, to the statement with the specified label, otherwise the next statement is executed.

(iii) Conditional transfer on success of the form S(label) similar to (ii), with transfer of control on success.

Examples of goto are in example 15:

/F(END) is conditional transfer on failure to the statement END.

/S(NUM-2)F(NUM-1) is conditional transfer of control on success to the statement NUM-2 and on failure to the statement NUM-1.

A full statement of the same example is:

NUM-2 ALPHANUMERIC.TEXT 1 = /S(NUM-2)F(NUM-1)

NUM-2 is the label

ALPHANUMERIC.TEXT I = is the rule

ALPHANUMERIC.TEXT is the string reference

I is the pattern

blank is the replacement

/S(NUM-2)F(NUM-1) is the goto

NUM-2 is the label of the next executed statement on success

NUM-1 is the label of the next executed statement on failure.

The first character of a statement may be b blank for an unlabelled statement, letter or digit for the beginning of a label, . for

continuation of the preceding statement, * for a comment.

A SNOBOL program (see example 15) is an ordered sequence of statements with the last statement having the label END and a string reference which is identical with the label of the first executable statement (BEGIN in the example).

Statements are executed successively one after the other unless a goto specifies transfer of control. The execution terminates when control is transferred to the statement labelled END.

The execution of the program, in example 15, begins with the statement BEGIN which forms a string named INTEGER and containing all digits from 0 to 9. The next statement NUM-1 names the first digit in INTEGER to be I and deletes this digit and the following comma from the string INTEGER since the replacement string is blank. The next statement NUM-2 will be executed until the occurrence of a failure which will transfer control to the statement NUM-1. When a failure in this statement occurs control will be transferred to END and it will terminate execution.

When control is in statement NUM-2, the reference text ALPHANUMERIC.TEXT is scanned for the occurrence of the particular digit and if the match is successful the digit is deleted from the text which is previously defined and contains letters and digits. After the deletion of the digit, control is transferred again to NUM-2 statement. In fact this is a loop executed as many times as the number of occurrences of the digit examined in the text. When a failure occurs, there is transfer of control to the statement NUM-1 to select another digit until the string INTEGER becomes null and then control is transferred to END, the execution stops and the result of the whole process is the deletion of all digits from the given text.

I.5.3 Other features of the language

I.5.3.1 Back referencing

A string variable may be used to perform back referencing in a pattern-matching operation. Thus a pattern may contain a string name which is the same as the name of a variable previously used in the pattern. For example if `EXPRESSION = '(X+Y) * (X+Y+Z/2) *-3/2(X-Y)-(X+Y)'` the pattern-matching `EXPRESSION '(' *VAR* ')' *REM* '('VAR*)'` would assign `X+Y` to `VAR`. Since the scanning proceeds from left to right, any attempt to match the string `VAR` will be made after assigning a temporary value to the variable `*VAR*`.

Another example, if `VERSE = 'AND ANSWER, ECHOES, ANSWER, DYING, DYING, DYING'` the pattern-matching `VERSE * V /'6' * *OTHER* V` will scan `VERSE` for the occurrence of 6 symbols which are repeated and will form the substrings `V = 'ANSWER'` and `OTHER = ', ECHOES,'`.

I.5.3.2 Indirectness

All references to string names can be thought of as direct address referencing. It is useful sometimes to provide facilities for indirect address referencing. This is known as Indirectness in SNOBOL and enables the user to refer to strings indirectly as well. An indirect reference to a string is made by adding the symbol `§` in front of the string name. For example if `STRING = 'ADDRESS 1000'`, writing `§ STRING` is equivalent to `ADDRESS 1000`.

An example of the utility of this feature is the following:

```
BEGIN  TEXT          *SIGN/'1'* *REM*    /((§ SIGN)
A      TEXT = REM
B      TEXT = REM    ' _ '
C      TEXT = REM    '*****'
```

The Text is scanned. The first symbol is assigned to `SIGN`, the remaining to `REM`. If this symbol is A, B or C the control is uncondition-

ally transferred to the statements labelled A, B or C. If another symbol is found the execution will terminate since a transfer is made to a non-existent statement.

I.5.3.3 Arithmetic

Simple arithmetic on signed or unsigned integers may be performed in SNOBOL. It is possible to assign a numeric value to a string by making its content a signed or unsigned integer. Operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and exponentiation may be performed on any two of these strings with corresponding symbols +, -, *, /, • with one blank at least before and after each arithmetic operator.

The following examples demonstrate how arithmetic is performed in SNOBOL:

```
V1 = '10'    V2 = '20'    V3 = '30'    V = '2'
W1 = V1 + V3  W2 = V1 * V2  W3 = V3 / V1  W4 = V2 / V3
W5 = V2 • V   W6 = V2 / '0'  W7 = '-40' / V1  W8 = '-40' / V3
W9 = A-B     W10 = V1 * V2 + V3.
```

The values assigned to W1, W2, W3, W4, W5 are '40', '200', '3', '0', '400'. W6 retains its content since it is impossible to divide by 0. W7 = '-4'. W8 = '-1'. W9 is not assigned a value since A-B is an illegal expression without the necessary blanks before and after the arithmetic operator. W10 is not assigned a value. The second part should be written with parentheses since only two operands are allowed in arithmetic expressions. The execution of the SNOBOL program stops when an illegal statement occurs as in the last two cases.

I.5.4 Input-output

Two commands •READ and •PRINT preceded by the string reference SYS are used for INPUT and OUTPUT operations.

The command `•READ` causes a string to be read from the INPUT device. If it is followed by a pattern a subsequent scan for matching with the pattern takes place. For example with the statement

```
DATA    SYS    •READ    *INPUT*    '0'
```

a string is read from the input device and gives the name INPUT to all characters before the first zero. If either there are no more data on the input device or the match with the pattern is unsuccessful the read statement fails.

The command `•PRINT` causes every string that follows to be printed on the output device. For example the statement

```
OUTPUT  SYS    •PRINT  'STRING='  STRING
```

would print the literal STRING= followed by the contents of the string named STRING.

1.5.5 Scanning algorithm

A pattern may consist of strings, string names or variables. The matching procedure is fully described by the following algorithm, which is quoted from the original paper on SNOBOL [30].

Rule 1. An attempt is made to match the first pattern element starting at the first symbol of the string. If this match cannot be made, the match is attempted starting at the next symbol of the string, and so on.

Rule 2. The matching proceeds from left to right, successively matching pattern elements. Each pattern element matches the shortest possible substring.

Rule 3. If at some point an element cannot match a substring, an attempt is made to obtain a new match for the preceding pattern element. This new match is accomplished by extending the substring formerly matched to obtain the next shortest acceptable value. If this extension

can not be made, Rule 3 is applied again. If there is no preceding element a new match is attempted according to Rule 1.

Rule 4. If the last pattern element is an arbitrary string-variable (i.e. not fixed-length or balanced), its matching substring is extended to the end of the string.

The pattern match succeeds when the last pattern element has been matched. The pattern match fails when the first element cannot be matched."

The scanning algorithm is demonstrated in the following example:

EXPR = 'A/(B+C+D)*((A+B)+C)'

EXPR '(' * (E) * ')'

Rule	Match	Pattern Element	String Element
1		(A
1		(/
1		((
2		*(E)*	B
2)	+
3		*(E)*	B+
2)	C
3		*(E)*	B+C
2)	+
3		*(E)*	B+C+
2)	D
3		*(E)*	B+C+D
2))

E = B+C+D

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PART IIA:

TRAC LANGUAGE:
DESCRIPTION OF TRAC

PART II: TRAC LANGUAGE

A. DESCRIPTION OF TRAC

IIA.1 Introduction

TRAC derives its name from "Text Reckoning and Compiling Language". It is designed to be a user's language providing efficient use and control of the computer and its back-up store, employing the reactive typewriter.

By a reactive typewriter is meant a teletypewriter, or just a typewriter with teletypewriter facilities, connected to a powerful computer system which allows multiple access time-shared operations. In the reactive typewriter system the user in front of the reactive typewriter keyboard is considered as the central point. The computer and its peripheral devices are used as peripheral service units to the reactive typewriter.

The TRAC language system was designed and developed as a basic software package for the reactive typewriter. This is a text or string manipulation language. It provides facilities for writing programs or procedures, which is the usual term for programs in string processing; for accepting, naming and storing any character string from the typewriter; for treating any string of characters at any time as an executable procedure or as name or as literal text; for printing out any character string.

The language has been formed with the aid of the programming concept, "macro", and its extension and generalization on symbolic strings. The TRAC language has the very important feature that it accepts, defines and stores procedures and thus extends indefinitely its

capabilities. It can handle effectively iterative and recursive procedures and use character strings, integers and Boolean vector variables.

IIA.2 Objectives of the TRAC Language

Most of the main goals in designing the TRAC language follow. Some of them were not evident from the beginning but appeared during the development of the language.

Since it is a string manipulation language it should provide facilities for the basic operations with strings, such as:-

- Accept as input any character or string of characters coming from the teletypewriter.
- Store them as text or literal or even as named strings after giving them a name.
- Operate on them or emit them according to the application.

All characters, even the control characters like carriage return, space, or the null character which means the absence of a character, may be included in the above operations. Each string can be treated as text or as a procedure or as a name.

Procedures can be produced by combining the primitive functions of the language. These procedures may be used for more efficient string processing. The language has great flexibility in dealing with strings. A string defined as text may be treated as a procedure or vice versa. For example, a previously defined procedure can be treated temporarily as a character string and updated and the corrected text used subsequently as a new updated procedure. Simple integer arithmetic, mainly for counting and other elementary operations, may be performed.

It provides for use of the back-up store such as tape, disc, drum.

Functions allow the user to store or retrieve named strings and to control the structure and organization of them on these mass storage devices.

TRAC is intended to be a user's program in a multiple-access time-shared environment and as such it is one of the many programs which are simultaneously connected with the computer. A problem for further investigation could be to include TRAC as part of the Operating System. In this way it could be shared by many users on a Real-Time basis.

TRAC is mainly a terminal language in the sense that the user communicates with the computer through the keyboard of a teletype or a video display unit. Trivial typing errors must not affect the system which should allow easy self-recovering. Some diagnostic messages could be advantageous for a user who could then follow closely the internal procedure.

Syntax is simple and unambiguous without priorities of rules or symbols. It is as general as possible and not biased towards specific applications. It contains only the necessary control characters and provides facilities for changing them under control of TRAC. The language is clear and elegant and can be learned very easily.

As a string manipulation language, it is mainly concerned with handling of strings. Strings are treated uniformly and atomic string structures are avoided as causing inconvenience in concatenation or deconcatenation of strings. The string length is arbitrary for easy string manipulation. Thus any string can be divided into others or any two or more strings can form another string. The most usual form of a string is to stand for itself as a text at the literal level, but the language provides facilities for treating strings also as names or procedures and the naming facility is used for indirect addressing, when needed.

It is possible to nest primitive functions to any depth, to perform iterations and recursions, with the only limitation being the available computer store, and to define and execute a procedure using other already defined procedures. Each procedure can act upon itself and upon others providing the system with powerful self-reference capabilities.

The set of primitive functions should be carefully selected. It should be wide enough to contain all necessary functions for easy string manipulation processing and should not require the user to define procedures even for common string operations. It should not be too detailed since then it charges the user for facilities he most likely does not need to use. An optimum number of functions would provide versatility and generality to the system.

TRAC being an interactive language, decisions might be taken, during the execution of procedures, which change and redefine procedures or data. Procedures are capable of defining and storing new strings by giving them unique names, and of using them either as text or procedure according to the particular application.

Another of the important decisions was that the input string typed by the user should be identical to the text which controls the TRAC processor internally. This implies that text and procedures are kept in memory exactly as they were typed. Whenever they redefine or create new procedures, these are also kept in the same form.

The TRAC interpreter, also known as TRAC processor, interprets this code into machine code and in this way the computer accepts and executes procedures written in the TRAC language. It is possible to display at any time any text or procedure in the same format as the one the TRAC processor acts upon during execution. It is also possible to stop execution and re-initialize the TRAC processor at any time without losing any of the strings already stored.

TRAC is called a homoiconic language since text and procedures are represented internally and externally in the same way. The modular construction and the uniform syntax of the language extend its capabilities for specialized applications to various installations. This is because of its ability to define new functions, similar to those existing, but applicable to specific kinds of operations.

IIA.3 Main Sources of TRAC Language

TRAC, like all the programming languages, has its sources of inspiration in earlier languages. It has been developed after a careful study of other problem-oriented languages. The ambition was to devise a language at least as powerful as they were but without their limitations. Amongst the languages, the most thoroughly examined were COMIT, LISP and IPL-V.

The major disadvantages of COMIT are:-

- The use of a compiler instead of an interpreter. This results in making impossible the modification of text or redefinition of procedures at execution time.
- Its line-by-line format and the inability of a procedure to call another, operate on it and produce some result.

In LISP the limitations are:-

- The present restrictions in the structure of its data due to the atomic symbols.
- It has a great orientation towards mathematical logic.
- It is not a language for easy manipulation from a keyboard.
- There is a certain amount of confusion due to a dual language, the M-language, read easily, which is used externally, and the S-language on which the LISP processor operates.

IPL-V appears closer to conventional computer programming than to a user's language for the reactive typewriter.

The fundamental ideas for TRAC came from three papers by McIlroy and colleagues describing a macro assembly system. These papers made clear the power of such a system. It was stressed that if such a system could create, store and execute procedures and if it were able to determine its subsequent action from decisions, it would be completely logical and general.

Some of the objectives for an extended macro assembly system are the following:-

- The ability to include macro calls in the definitions.
- The use of parenthesis for the nesting of functions or procedures.
- Conditional statements executable at any time.
- Definitions containing facilities to create additional definitions.

All these capabilities, with slight modifications, are included in the TRAC language.

TRAC is a language based on the concept of "macro", as this is used in macro assembly languages. It is designed to be powerful in combining things but its analytical ability is less developed and it might look clumsy used as a scanner and parser.

McIlroy's system was implemented on the IBM 704 computer and it was based on a card format. Like LISP, it used atoms and since it was written in the conventional programmer's format it was rather unsuitable. The problem faced was to modify and generalize it and obtain the results desired from its extended version.

The method needed for generalizing and developing the TRAC language was not evident from the beginning. A complete set of rules was tested tentatively to reach the final goal which was still unclear. If this

set of rules would not allow certain procedures, considered important, then it would be necessary to make changes and alter this set until the desired result had been achieved.

IIA.4 TRAC Syntax

TRAC syntax is simple and very consistent. A TRAC string may contain any number of substrings between its elements. Each substring is enclosed by a pair of parentheses, for example (.....) where the dots represent a string.

There are three different cases, namely $\#$ (.....), $\# \#$ (.....), (.....). With the IBM 360 Rax Remote Entry Computing System the "pound" character is preferred rather than the sharp sign. Although referred to in the text as the sharp sign, the character £ will be used in examples from now on. Thus the above examples will be £(.....), ££(.....), (.....).

The expressions £(.....), ££(.....) declare the presence of a TRAC primitive function. The form £(.....) indicates an active function. The form ££(.....) indicates a neutral function. This distinction between the primitive functions is clarified below.

Both active and neutral functions have their interior string subdivided, usually into substrings separated by commas. These substrings are called the arguments of the function.

A pair of parentheses around a string indicates the quotation mode. Any string in quotation mode is protected from functional evaluation.

TRAC strings are evaluated by the TRAC processor which operates according to a scanning algorithm. The scanning process is executed from left to right and the evaluation of nested functional expressions

begins from inside. In the example below the numbers show the order of evaluation:-

£(...,£(...,£(...,££(...,££(...),£(...))£(...,££(...),£(...))))
9 8 7 3 1 2 6 4 5

When a function is evaluated, it is replaced by its value, which possibly may be null (a function has null value when after its execution there are no characters left and the entire function disappears). The value of an active function is evaluated further unless it is protected by a pair of parentheses. The value of a neutral function is not evaluated any further.

A string in quotation mode is protected from evaluation during the scanning process. One layer of such protecting parentheses is removed at each scanning, the characters inside are untouched and any included functions are not evaluated.

IIA.5 Primitive Functions of TRAC

The basic instruction format of TRAC is

£(PR-FUN, ARG1, ARG2, ...ARGN) (I)

where PR-FUN stands for primitive function and ARGK stands for the kth argument. TRAC reserves the first argument for the name of a system macro and allows the programmer-defined macros to be specified by another argument. The symbol "£(" has the meaning of the call of a system macro. Thus the argument PR-FUN may be any arbitrary string which must eventually evaluate to one of a fixed set of the system function names.

The macro-name of a TRAC instruction corresponds to the operation field of a general instruction for which the set of allowable operations coincides with the set of primitive TRAC functions.

(I) is the active representation of a function which is the more

often used. The neutral representation is similarly $\&\&(\text{PR-FUN}, \dots)$.

The basic set of primitive TRAC functions includes functions that deal with the input and output of strings and string macros that define, call and segment strings. TRAC primitive functions are denoted with a two-letter mnemonic. There are about 35 primitive functions so one character would not be enough.

The main primitive TRAC functions are rs, ps, ds, ss and cl. In the description that follows, their arguments are strings that have been evaluated and they do not contain any active string. The functions are presented in their active form, which is the more common.

IIA.5.1 The read string, $\&(\text{rs})$, function

This function has one argument, rs, and as value the string of characters typed from the teletypewriter keyboard until a specified terminating character has been encountered. This character has the interpretation "end of text". It is called the meta character. The apostrophe is used here as such a character. This meta character is deleted from the input string. The language provides facilities for changing the meta character to any other arbitrary character (instead of the apostrophe). The rs function is replaced by its value, which is re-evaluated only in the case of an active function, $\&(\text{RS})$.

IIA.5.2 The print string, $\&(\text{ps}, X)$, function

This function has two arguments, its mnemonic ps and the argument substring X. When there are more than two arguments, the third and subsequent arguments will be ignored and disappear from further computation. For example in $\&(\text{PS}, L1, L2, L10)$ only the argument L1 would be used.

This function has null value and as effect the actual string X

will be printed on the output medium, usually the teletypewriter.

$\mathbb{E}(PS,X)$ or $\mathbb{E}\mathbb{E}(PS,X)$ have the same result which is the output of the string X. This means that for the print string function the result is the same irrespective of whether the function is active or neutral.

IIA.5.3 The define string, $\mathbb{E}(ds,N,S)$, function

This function has three arguments. The first is its mnemonic ds, the second the string name and the third the text or content of the string which is stored. This is another null-valued function which results in placing the string S in storage and giving the name N to it. The name N is placed in a table of contents with a pointer to the location of the stored text. A form is a named string which is kept in storage.

If another form with the same name N was defined previously, the new definition destroys the old and the old form is erased from the memory. If the function appears in its neutral form, $\mathbb{E}\mathbb{E}(ds,N,S)$, the final result is not affected, since this is a null-valued function.

IIA.5.4 The segment string, $\mathbb{E}(ss,N,S_1,S_2,\dots,S_N)$, function

This function has three or more arguments. The first is its mnemonic, ss, the second the name of a form in store and the third and any following arguments are the strings S_1, S_2, \dots which are examined in turn for matches with the form N. This is another null-valued function.

During the evaluation of this function the form N is obtained from the store. It is first scanned from left to right for a match with the string S_1 . Whenever a match with the string S_1 occurs all matching characters are deleted from the string N and the place is marked to indicate a segment gap of ordinal value 1.

When the matching operation with the string S_1 has been carried out the processor scans again from left to right the modified text,

which may now include markers and have some of the original characters deleted, for a match with the next argument, substring S2. Whenever a match is found, a new deletion of the matching characters is made and another marker indicates a segment gap with ordinal value 2. This scanning process continues until the string N has been searched for a match with all the remaining argument substrings of the segment string function. A null string for one of the arguments causes no action for this argument.

This marked string with the segment gap indicators is replaced in memory under the name N. The unchanged parts of the string are called "segments". Such a marked string in store was initially called a form in TRAC terminology but this has been generalized and any text kept in storage is now called a form. The neutral form, $\text{\$}(ss, N, S1, S2, \dots SN)$, has the same final result as the active, since this is another function with null value.

The segment string function creates a macro with dummy variables, the function arguments S1, S2, The segment string function can be applied to a string previously segmented. For example the function $\text{\$}(ss, N, X1, X2, \dots XN)$ would create new segment gaps with ordinal values 1, 2, ... and the segment gap indicators would be inserted between the existing ones.

This function causes a rather complex transformation of the string. The final result depends on the order and the number of times in which markers replace occurrences of argument strings in the text.

An important disadvantage in systems like McIlroy's macro assembler and LISP is that this function is limited to acting upon atoms. Each dummy variable S1, S2, ... has to be an indivisible entity and as such can match only another one. Matches are not allowed in the middle of the text or in arbitrary character strings. Thus both systems have limited abilities to deal with text in general. They cannot concatenate two

atoms with the removal of commas in between. They cannot divide atoms. In TRAC where there are no atoms the above operations are considered elementary.

IIA.5.5 The call, £(c1,N,X1,X2,...XN), function

This function has two or more arguments. The first is its mnemonic, c1, the second the name of a form in store, and any following are the argument substrings which will replace segment gap indicators existing in the form N. The call function is a function with value. Its value, after being evaluated, replaces the call function. This value is re-evaluated only in case of an active call function.

During the evaluation the form N is brought from storage. It is first scanned from left to right for occurrences of segment gap indicator with ordinal value 1. Wherever such a marker occurs it is deleted and the string X1 is inserted in its place. The TRAC processor continues until all the string has been examined and the string X1 has replaced all occurrences of the ordinal value 1 marker.

When the insertion operation with the string X1 has been carried out the processor scans again for occurrences of segment gap indicator with ordinal value 2, which are replaced with the string X2. This process continues until all the segment gaps of the form have been exhausted.

When the number of argument substrings in the call function is less than the number of segment gap indicators, which are marked by a previous segment string function, the remaining segment gaps will be replaced by null strings. In the opposite case the remaining arguments are ignored.

NSG = number of segment gaps.

NCA = number of arguments in the call function.

1) NSG > NCA N = NSG-NCA, N segment gaps are replaced by null.

2) $NSG < NCA$ $Nl = NCA - NSG$. The Nl last arguments of the call function are ignored.

As a special case, the function call, $\mathcal{E}(cl, N)$, when N is a form with segment gaps, causes the replacement of all of them by null strings. When the form N is not segmented it is brought from storage without any change in it.

The call function results in evaluating its value. This has no side effects on the form N which, if segmented, remains in storage as it was created with the segment string function and, if non-segmented, as it was defined with the define function.

Note (1): The define string function and the segment string function together create a macro-definition where the argument strings $S1, S2, \dots, SN$ represent the dummy variables in the macro-definition. The call string function provides the macro-call and the parameters of this macro-call are the argument substrings $X1, X2, \dots, XN$ of the call function which replace the dummy variables.

Note (2): The define string function can be used to store procedures in the TRAC language. These procedures can be converted to procedural macros by the segment string function. This makes it possible to have macro-calls to procedures with the parameters inserted in the place of dummy variables. Examples showing the above facilities are included in the chapter on TRAC applications (Part IIC below).

IIA.6 The Idling Procedure and Nested Functions

The procedure $\mathcal{E}(PS, \mathcal{E}(RS))$, known as the idling procedure, was suggested by Deutsch to control input and output. Until then the input/output of strings and texts had been dealt with in a primitive way, inconsistent with the system. The idea was to introduce two

functions rs, ps for input, output respectively and to use a nested functional expression to control such operations. It has been mentioned already, and it will become clearer later, that nested expressions are evaluated from the inside out.

At the beginning of any processing the idling procedure £(PS,£(RS)) is automatically loaded into the TRAC processor. Then the read string function, rs, is the first to be evaluated. If one types the string

EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING FALLS'

this string, up to the apostrophe which is deleted since it is the end read character, is the value of the read string function. This value will take the place of the function rs and it will give

£(PS, EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING FALLS)

This print string function will print out the second argument substring and it will give the result

EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING FALLS

It should be stressed that whenever a comma is wanted in the text, it must be enclosed between a pair of parentheses otherwise the TRAC processor will be confused and it will take the comma as separator of the argument substrings.¹ The correct way to obtain the previous result is to write the strings in the following way:

EVERYTHING PASSES (,) EVERYTHING PERISHES (,) EVERYTHING FALLS'

Commas are then unquoted by the TRAC processor:

£(PS, EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING FALLS)

and the final result is:

EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING FALLS

¹ The ps function is implemented in a somewhat different way from that described in section IIA.5.2. The differences will be made clear in section IIB.6.

This is the end of the processing cycle which consisted of one rs and one ps function to read a string from the teletypewriter and to print the same string unaltered.

At the completion of any processing, the idling procedure is automatically loaded into the TRAC processor for further processing. If one now types

```
£(DS, ABC, TEARS(,) IDLE TEARS(,) I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN)
```

this will replace the rs function, since it is the value of this function and it will give

```
£(PS, £(DS, ABC, TEARS, IDLE TEARS, I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN))
```

The define string function is executed first. It stores the string TEARS, IDLE TEARS, I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN under the name ABC. The define function is replaced by its value which is null. So at the end £(PS,) remains and nothing is printed since the second argument substring is null. The processing cycle has finished and the idling procedure is again reloaded into the TRAC processor.

If one now types

```
£(CL, ABC)
```

the following steps will take place:

```
£(PS, £(CL, ABC))
```

```
£(PS, TEARS, IDLE TEARS, I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN)
```

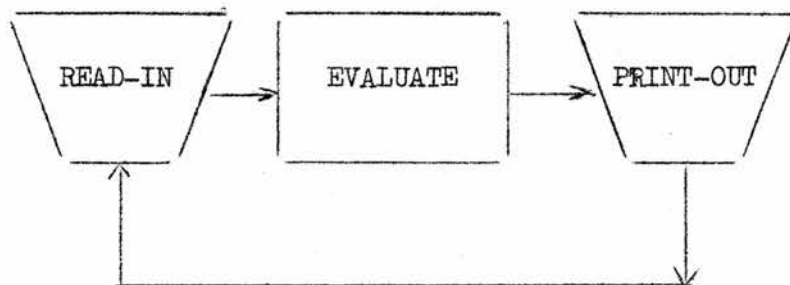
```
TEARS, IDLE TEARS, I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN1
```

¹ In fact for obtaining the result:

TEARS, IDLE TEARS, I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN
the define function should be written with double quoted comma as:
£(DS, ABC, TEARS(,(,)) IDLE TEARS(,(,)) I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN)
This is shown in the evaluated examples and it will become clear after describing the TRAC algorithm.

After this suggestion for the idling procedure the philosophy of nested functions was developed and the nested functional expression was fully accepted. All functions have either a null value or, if they have a value, this value replaces the function in the functional expression. Each function can be used as a syntactic marker in some other expression. This syntactic marker would show where the text value of the function has to be inserted in the expression.

The introduced principle of nested functional expressions allows the TRAC processor to be completely general and to treat all expressions uniformly. At the beginning of any computation, the idling procedure is automatically loaded into the area which is reserved as the workspace of the TRAC processor. Any text read from the teletypewriter is the value of the rs function and replaces it. If the text read contains functions, all these functions are evaluated. At the end, any value left from these functions is printed out by the print string function ps and since this is a null function, the workspace of the TRAC processor remains empty finally. At this stage the TRAC processor is re-initialized with the automatic loading of the idling procedure. The forms created previously are not lost but they remain in storage. The TRAC processor is ready now to accept new input for further computation. The idling procedure provides the means for the repetition of the circle



An important conclusion of the above is that any computation involving allowable string processing occurs in the argument substring of the print string function. Since in a functional expression functions can be

nested to any depth, all processing in TRAC occurs within an argument substring of the nest. A very essential feature of the language is that argument substrings of a function can themselves be functions with other argument substrings and so on. Thus it is possible to have any depth in nesting functions and to extend the capabilities of the language.

IIA.7 Examples on the Main Primitive Functions

Some examples are given (pp. 49-54) to show how the main primitive functions operate on strings. These examples are followed by their evaluation with the use of the idling procedure which controls input/output and the processing in general and is reloaded at each new processing cycle.

IIA.7.1 The read string function

The `rs` function wherever it occurs makes it possible for any string to be read as input from the teletypewriter. Since the apostrophe is the "end read" character, anything written after it is not read but is considered as comment.

In Ex-1, `RS`, the string typed is the value of the `rs` function and replaces this function in the idling procedure. There it becomes the second argument substring of the `ps` function and as such it is printed out unaltered.

Similar is the EX-2, `RS`.

IIA.7.2 The print string function

Wherever such a function occurs, irrespective of its place in any functional expression, it will print out the second argument substring.

(contd. p. 55)

PAGE	1
1	\$(TN),
2	EVERYTHING PASSES,EVERYTHING PERISHES,EVERYTHING PALLS'
3	EVERYTHING PASSES(,) EVERYTHING PERISHES(,) EVERYTHING PALLS'
4	\$(DS,ABC,TEARS(,))IDLE TEARS(,))I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN)'
5	\$(CL,ABC)'
6	\$(DS,ABC,TEARS((,))IDLE TEARS((,))I KNOW NOT WHAT THEY MEAN)'
7	\$(CL,ABC)'
8	GIVE ME BUT ONE FIRM SPOT ON WHICH TO STAND AND I WILL MOVE THE EARTH'EX-1,RS
9	THE LIVING NEED MORE CHARITY THAN THE DEAD'EX-2,RS
10	\$(PS,PLATO IS DEAR TO ME BUT DEARER STILL IS TRUTH)'EX-1,PS
11	\$(PS,AND WE FORGET BECAUSE WE MUST NOT BECAUSE WE WILL)'EX-2,PS
12	\$(DS,XX,ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FINDER)'EX-1,DS
13	\$(DS,ABC,\$(RS))'EX-2,DS
14	IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION'
15	\$(DS,\$(RS),TIMES CHANGE AND WE CHANGE WITH THEM)'EX-3,DS
16	HARRISSON'
17	\$(DS,ARISTOTLE,MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL)'EX-4,DS
18	\$(DS,FF,THE SUN IS BRIGHT)'EX-5,DS
19	\$(CL,XX)'EX-1,CL
20	\$(CL,ABC)'EX-2,CL
21	\$(CL,HARRISSON)'EX-3,CL
22	\$(CL,ARISTOTLE)'EX-4,CL
23	\$(CL,FF)'EX-5,CL
24	\$(SS,ARISTOTLE,NATURE,POLITICAL)'EX-4,SS
25	\$(SS,FF,SUN,BRIGHT)'EX-5,SS
26	\$(CL,ARISTOTLE)'EX-41,CL
27	\$(CL,ARISTOTLE,MARKER1,MARKER2)'EX-42,CL
28	\$(CL,ARISTOTLE,NATURE)'EX-43,CL
29	\$(CL,ARISTOTLE,NATURE,POLITICAL)'EX-44,CL
30	\$(CL,ARISTOTLE,NATURE,POLITICAL,CIPHER)'EX-45,CL
31	\$(CL,FF)'EX-51,CL
32	\$(CL,FF,GRASS,GREEN)'EX-52,CL
33	\$(CL,FF,MCCON,YELLOW)'EX-53,CL
34	\$(CL,FF,SUN,BRIGHT)'EX-54,CL
35	,

PAGE	1
+++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE • IN COLUMN 1+++++	1
PS"	2
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	3
+++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE • IN COLUMN 1+++++	4
RS	5
PS"EVERYTHING PASSES"EVERYTHING PERISHES"EVERYTHING PALLS	6
EVERYTHING PASSES"EVERYTHING PERISHES"EVERYTHING PALLS	7
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE • IN CCLUMN 1+++++	8
RS	9
PS"EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING PALLS	10
EVERYTHING PASSES, EVERYTHING PERISHES, EVERYTHING PALLS	11
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE • IN CCLUMN 1+++++	12
RS	13
DS"ABC"TEARS,IDLE TEARS,I KNOW NCT WHAT THEY MEAN	14
PS"	15
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	16
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE • IN COLUMN 1+++++	17
RS	18
CL"ABC	19
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	20
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++	21
PS"TEARS"IDLE TEARS"I KNOW NCT WHAT THEY MEAN	22
TEARS"IDLE TEARS"I KNOW NCT WHAT THEY MEAN	23
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE • IN CCLUMN 1+++++	24
RS	25
DS"ABC"TEARS(,)IDLE TEARS(,)I KNOW NCT WHAT THEY MEAN	26
PS"	27
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	28
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE • IN COLUMN 1+++++	29
RS	30
CL"ABC	31
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	32
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++	33
PS"TEARS,IDLE TEARS,I KNOW NCT WHAT THEY MEAN	34
TEARS,IDLE TEARS,I KNOW NCT WHAT THEY MEAN	35
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE • IN COLUMN 1+++++	36
RS	37
PS"GIVE ME BUT ONE FIRM SPOT ON WHICH TO STAND AND I WILL MOVE THE EARTH	38

GIVE ME BUT ONE FIRM SPOT ON WHICH TO STAND AND I WILL MOVE THE EARTH
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 39
RS 40
PS"THE LIVING NEED MORE CHARITY THAN THE DEAD 41
THE LIVING NEED MORE CHARITY THAN THE DEAD 42
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 43
RS 44
PS"PLATO IS DEAR TO ME BUT DEARER STILL IS TRUTH 45
PLATO IS DEAR TO ME BUT DEARER STILL IS TRUTH 46
PS" 47
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 48
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 49
RS 50
PS"AND WE FORGET BECAUSE WE MUST NOT BECAUSE WE WILL 51
AND WE FORGET BECAUSE WE MUST NOT BECAUSE WE WILL 52
PS" 53
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 54
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 55
RS 56
DS"XX"ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FINDER 57
PS" 58
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 59
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 60
RS 61
RS 62
DS"ABC"IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION 63
PS" 64
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 65
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 66
RS 67
RS 68
RS 69
DS"HARRISSON"TIMES CHANGE AND WE CHANGE WITH THEM 70
PS" 71
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 72
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 73
RS 74
DS"ARISTOTLE"MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL 75
PS" 76

PAGE 3

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 77
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCOLUMN 1+++++ 78
RS 79
DS"FF"THE SUN IS BRIGHT 80
PS" 81
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 82
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCOLUMN 1+++++ 83
RS 84
CL"XX 85
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 86
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 87
PS"ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER 88
ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER 89
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCOLUMN 1+++++ 90
RS 91
CL"ABC 92
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 93
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 94
PS"IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION 95
IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION 96
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCOLUMN 1+++++ 97
RS 98
CL"HARRISSON 99
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 100
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 101
PS"TIMES CHANGE AND WE CHANGE WITH THEM 102
TIMES CHANGE AND WE CHANGE WITH THEM 103
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCOLUMN 1+++++ 104
RS 105
CL"ARISTCTLE 106
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 107
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 108
PS"MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL 109
MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL 110
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCOLUMN 1+++++ 111
RS 112
CL"FF 113
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 114

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"THE SUN IS BRIGHT
THE SUN IS BRIGHT
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS"ARISTICLE"NATURE"POLITICAL
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS"FF"SUN"BRIGHT
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"ARISTICLE
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
PS"MAN IS BY A ANIMAL
MAN IS BY A ANIMAL
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"ARISTICLE"MARKER1"MARKER2
PS"MAN IS BY MARKER1 A MARKER2 ANIMAL
MAN IS BY MARKER1 A MARKER2 ANIMAL
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"ARISTICLE"NATURE
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS--NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
PS"MAN IS BY NATURE A ANIMAL
MAN IS BY NATURE A ANIMAL
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"ARISTICLE"NATURE"POLITICAL
PS"MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL
MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL

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PAGE 5

```
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 153
RS 154
CL"ARISTOTLE"NATURE"POLITICAL"CTHER 155
PS"MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL 156
MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL 157
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 158
RS 159
CL"FF 160
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 161
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 162
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 163
PS"THE IS 164
THE IS 165
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 166
RS 167
CL"FF"GRASS"GREEN 168
PS"THE GRASS IS GREEN 169
THE GRASS IS GREEN 170
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 171
RS 172
CL"FF"MCN"YELLOW 173
PS"THE MCN IS YELLOW 174
THE MCN IS YELLOW 175
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 176
RS 177
CL"FF"SUN"BRIGHT 178
PS"THE SUN IS BRIGHT 179
THE SUN IS BRIGHT 180
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 181
RS 182
+++++TRAC JCB FINISHED THANK YCU GCCD-BYE,YEIA-XARA COSTAS+++++ 183
```

In the EX-1, PS, the ps function is active and in the EX-2 it is neutral. This makes no difference to the final result since the function has null value and nothing remains after the printing of its argument substring.

The evaluation of the EX-1, PS, begins with the loading of the idling procedure.

The rs function is evaluated first and is replaced by its value which is typed from the teletypewriter. This is the print string function.

This print string function is now evaluated and prints out its second argument substring.

The value of the function is null so nothing remains in its place. The idling procedure looks like £(PS,) and it prints out nothing since the second argument is null.

The processing cycle finishes and the TRAC processor is re-initialized by reloading the idling procedure.

Similarly in the example EX-2, PS.

The other example of the ps function is evaluated in a similar way.

IIA.7.3 The define string function

Any string can be named and stored by using this function. EX-1, EX-2, EX-3, EX-4, EX-5 DS show how this function is evaluated. EX-2 and EX-5 DS include the function in its neutral form. Since ds is a null value function this does not change the action taken which is the naming and storing of some string.

The evaluation of the EX-2, DS, is described in detail. The idling procedure, already loaded, causes the rs function to be evaluated first. The rs function is replaced by its value which is typed from the teletypewriter. This value is the string ££(DS, ABC, £(RS))'.

The functional expression after the substitution looks like

£(PS, ££(DS, ABC, £(RS)))'
3 2 1

where the numbers show the order of evaluation.

The rs function is replaced again by its value which is the string:

IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION'

The expression then takes the form:

£(PS, ££(DS, ABC, IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION))'

The define string function is evaluated and results in recording the string IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION in storage under the name ABC. After that it is replaced by its null value and the expression takes the form £(PS,)'.

The print function prints out nothing since the second argument is null. The processing cycle finishes and the idling procedure is loaded again. In a similar way the other examples of the ds function are evaluated.

All these defined strings can be brought from storage by means of a simple call function with two arguments, the second being the string's name. EX-1, EX-2, EX-3, EX-4, EX-5, CL demonstrate this possibility.

The evaluation of the EX-3, CL is described in detail. The steps during the evaluation are mentioned in the order in which they occur.

The explanation is similar to EX-2, DS:

£(PS, £(RS))'	the idling procedure
£(RS)'	the rs function is evaluated first
£(CL, HARRISSON)'	this is the string read
£(PS, £(CL, HARRISSON))'	rs function replaced by its value
£(PS, TIMES CHANGE AND WE CHANGE WITH THEM)'	

The value of the cl function replaces it. This value is the string stored under the name HARRISSON.

TIMES CHANGE AND WE CHANGE WITH THEM, the ps function is evaluated

and prints out the second argument substring. The workspace of the processor is cleared since the ps function has null value and the idling procedure is loaded again.

In a similar way are evaluated the other examples referring to this function.

IIA.7.4 The segment string function

This function can introduce dummy or formal variables into a string. This is the way to create the text for a macro. The function has null value and the action taken does not change even when it is presented in its neutral form. EX-4, EX-5, SS show the way this function is evaluated. One of them, EX-5, SS, is described fully; the other is evaluated in a similar way.

The evaluation of EX-5, SS is described step by step in order of occurrence:

£(PS, £(RS))'	the idling procedure
£(RS)'	the rs function is evaluated first
££(SS, FF, SUN, BRIGHT)'	this is the string read
£(PS, ££(SS, FF, SUN, BRIGHT))	the rs function is replaced by its value

The segment string function is evaluated. Markers are created for the segment gaps and the segmented form is replaced in memory under the same name. After evaluation it is replaced by its null value and the expression takes the form £(PS,).

This prints out nothing. It is replaced by its null value and the idling procedure is loaded again, since this is the end of another processing cycle.

In this way, two dummy variables have been introduced in the string FF.

IIA.7.5 The call function

This function provides the means for a macro call. Parameters are now inserted in the place of dummy variables which existed as the result of a segment string function.

EX-41 to EX-45, CL and EX-51 to EX-54, CL show some of the possible uses of such a function. In the following paragraphs all examples are examined to justify the results they produce.

EX-41, CL results in MAN IS BY A ANIMAL. The form ARISTOTLE is segmented with two markers. This function call provides no arguments and the markers of the form are replaced by null.

EX-42, CL results in MAN IS BY MARKER1 A MARKER2 ANIMAL, the arguments of the cl function, MARKER1 and MARKER2, replacing the corresponding segment gap indicators.

EX-43, CL results in MAN IS BY NATURE A ANIMAL. The number of arguments in the cl function is less than the number of existing segment gap indicators. In this example there is one marker in the form ARISTOTLE without corresponding argument in the cl function. This marker is replaced by null.

EX-44, CL results in MAN IS BY NATURE A POLITICAL ANIMAL. Here the number of segment gap markers of the form ARISTOTLE and the number of arguments in the call function are equal.

EX-45, CL gives the same result as the previous example. Here the number of arguments in the cl function is greater than the number of segment gap markers. The remaining arguments, in this case the argument OTHER, are ignored.

EX-51, CL results in THE IS, the reason being exactly the same as in EX-41, CL.

EX-52, EX-53 and EX-54, CL demonstrate the use of the cl function as a macro call. By changing each time the parameters which replace

the dummy variables it is possible to change the original text to, respectively:

THE GRASS IS GREEN

THE MOON IS YELLOW

THE SUN IS BRIGHT

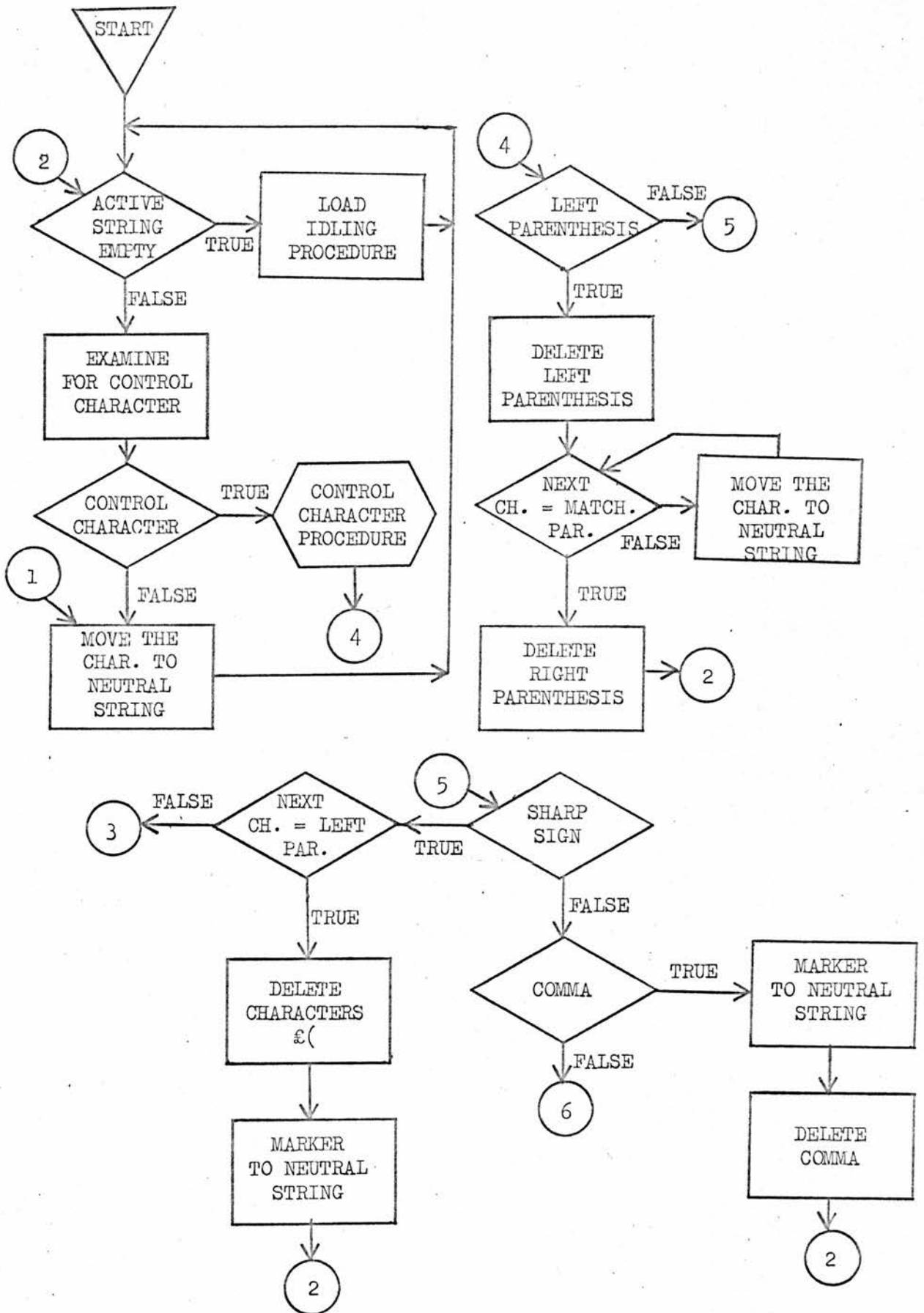
IIA.8 The TRAC Algorithm

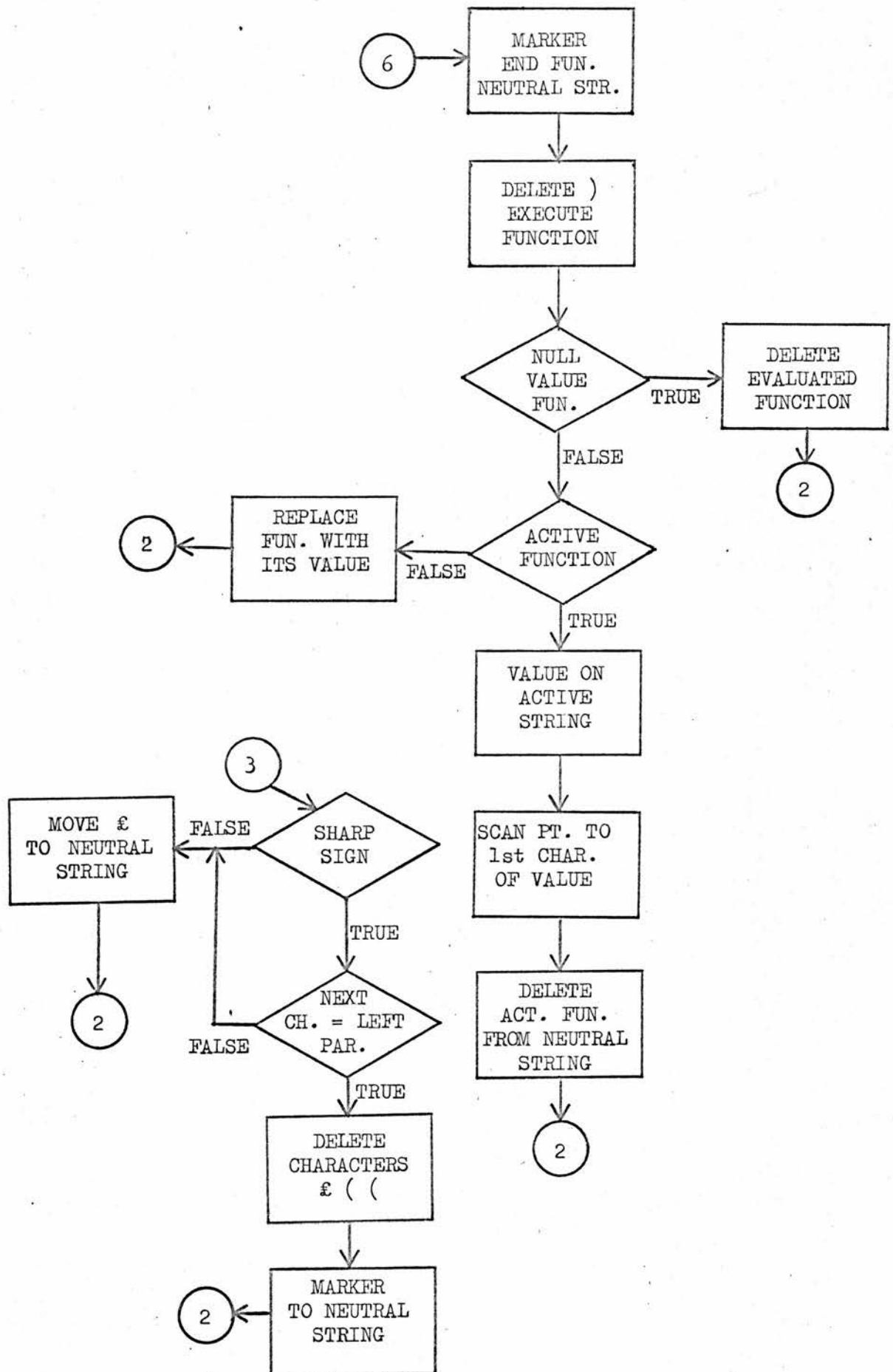
A scanning algorithm determines the way any function or functional expression is evaluated in TRAC. The algorithm operates on any nested expression from left to right and from outside in. It starts with the print string function of the idling procedure. Each function is evaluated when all its argument substrings have been evaluated. They are converted from the active mode, where they might contain unevaluated functions, to the neutral mode. An expression is said to be in the neutral mode when all operations allowed by the TRAC scanning algorithm have been performed on it. In a nested functional expression the inner function which contains no arguments in the active mode is evaluated first.

At the beginning of the processing, all unevaluated expressions are on the active string with the scanning pointer to the leftmost character of the string. After evaluation each character is transferred to the right-hand end of the neutral string. It contains only evaluated characters and for this reason it is called neutral. A pointer, the current location pointer, indicates the next available position in the neutral string.

A flowchart of the scanning algorithm and some explanatory notes that follow will demonstrate the principles and operations of the algorithm.

TIA.9 Flowchart of TRAC Algorithm





IIA.10 Description of the Algorithm

A. The character pointed to by the scanning pointer is examined. When there is no character left, which means all expressions in the active string have been evaluated, the idling procedure is reloaded and evaluation begins with the print string function.

B. If the character pointed to is not a control character,¹ it is transferred to the neutral string.

B1. The scanning pointer is set to the next character of the active string. Then control is transferred to A.

C. 1/. If the control character is a left parenthesis all characters following it, until the occurrence of a matching right parenthesis, are moved to the neutral string unaltered. The pair of enclosing parentheses is deleted. Then control is transferred to B1.

2/. If the control character is a sharp sign, the next character is examined.

2.1/. If the next character is a left parenthesis, an active function occurs. The characters £ (are deleted. The current location of the neutral string is marked to show the beginning of an active function and a new argument substring. Then control is transferred to B1.

2.2/. If the next character is another sharp sign, the following character is examined.

2.21/. If it is a left parenthesis a neutral function occurs. The characters £ £ (are deleted. The current location of the neutral string is marked to show the beginning of a neutral function and a new argument substring. Then control is transferred to B1.

¹ Control characters in TRAC are £ , () namely, sharp sign, comma, left parenthesis, right parenthesis.

2.22/. If it is not a left parenthesis the first £ is moved to the neutral string. Then control is transferred to Bl.

2.3/. Go to 2.22.

3/. If the control character is a comma, it is deleted and the current location of the neutral string is marked to show the end of a substring and the beginning of a new one.

4/. If the control character is a right parenthesis, this is the end of a function. The current location of the neutral string is marked to show the end of a function, the parenthesis is deleted, and the appropriate action for the function is taken.

4.1/. If the function just ended has null value, after being evaluated it is deleted from the neutral string. Then control is transferred to Bl.

4.2/. If the function has value:

4.21/. If the function is active, its value is inserted in the active string in front of the first unevaluated character. This is accomplished by moving the unevaluated characters of the active string left or right depending on the number of characters of the value of the active function. The scanning pointer of the active string is set to the first character of this value. The evaluated active function is deleted from the neutral string. Then control is transferred to Bl.

4.22/. If the function is neutral it is replaced by its value in the neutral string. Then control is transferred to Bl.

Note: The characters for "carriage return", "line feed", and "tabulate" if available to the keyboard are deleted by the scanning algorithm unless they are enclosed by a pair of parentheses and thus are in the quote mode. This facility improves readability since it allows the

user when a procedure is complicated to write the functions in a column rather than in a line across the page.

In the following example, an attempt is made to clarify the scanning process of the TRAC algorithm.

Some symbols are introduced to represent pointers of the neutral string:

- a, active function pointer
- n, neutral function pointer
- c, pointer for comma
- e, end of function pointer.

Consider the Ex-2, DS in Section IIA.7.3 above. The evaluation by the TRAC scanning algorithm presents various phases which are shown below in the order in which they occur in the active and neutral strings.¹

ACTIVE string

Empty
£(PS, £(RS))
 1
££(DS, ABC, £(RS))
 2 3

IF IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A
HAPPY INVENTION))
 45

NEUTRAL string

Empty
aPScaRSe₁

aPScn₂DSaBCcaRSe₃

apscn₂DSaBCcIF IT IS NOT TRUE
IT IS A HAPPY INVENTION₄

aPSce₅

Empty

¹ Numbers show correspondence between active and neutral strings.

IIA.11 Modes of Evaluation in TRAC

There are three modes in evaluating strings in TRAC:-

- (i) The quote mode (- - - - -)
- (ii) The active mode £(- - - - -)
- (iii) The neutral mode ££(- - - - -).

When a string is in the quote mode it is protected from evaluation.

The pair of enclosing parentheses is deleted by the scanning algorithm and the characters in between are passed to the neutral string without evaluation of any kind.

When a functional expression is evaluated either it has a value or its value is the null string. A null-valued function, whether it is in the active or neutral form, is deleted from the neutral string.

If a function has a value and the value string was produced by an active function, it has to be scanned. If it contains other functions, they are evaluated and so on until there is no active function left to produce any value. If the value string were produced by a neutral function, the value is treated as an evaluated string and it is put on the neutral string, although it may contain unevaluated functions.

Examples follow to demonstrate the three modes of evaluation. Suppose the following TRAC statements are typed in the following order 1.

- 1. £(DS, XXX, TRUTH SITS UPON THE LIPS OF DYING MEN)'
- 2. £(DS, YYY, (£(CL, XXX)))'
- 3. £(PS, (£(CL, YYY)))'
- 4. £(PS, ££(CL, YYY))'
- 5. £(PS, £(CL, YYY))'

The 3rd statement shows the quote mode and the result is £(CL, YYY).

The 4th " " " neutral " " " " £(CL, XXX).

The 5th " " " active " " " " "

TRUTH SITS UPON THE LIPS OF DYING MEN.

The processing of these functions by the scanning algorithm becomes evident by showing the successive steps of evaluation on the active and neutral strings.

<u>ACTIVE string</u>	<u>NEUTRAL string</u>
St.1/ Empty	Empty
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{RS}))$ 1	aPScaRSe_1
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{DS}, \text{XXX}, \text{TRUTH SITS UPON THE LIPS OF DYING MEN}))$ 23	$\text{aPScaDScXXXcTRUTH SITS UPON THE LIPS OF DYING MENE}_2$
	aPSce_3
	Empty
<hr/>	
St.2/ Empty	
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{RS}))$ 1	aPScaRSe_1
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{DS}, \text{YYY}, (\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{XXX}))))$ 234	$\text{aPScaDScYYYc}(\text{CL}, \text{XXX})\text{e}_3$
	aPSce_4
	Empty
<hr/>	
St.3/ Empty	
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{RS}))$ 1	aPScaRSe_1
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, (\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{YYY}))))$ 23	$\text{aPScaPScYYYc}(\text{CL}, \text{YYY})\text{e}_2$
	aPSce_3
	Empty
<hr/>	
St.4/ Empty	
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{RS}))$ 1	aPScaRSe_1
$\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{YYY}))))$ 234	$\text{aPScaPScnCLcYYYe}_2$
	$\text{aPScaPSc}(\text{CL}, \text{XXX})\text{e}_3$
	aPSce_4
	Empty
<hr/>	

St.5/ Empty	
£(PS, £(RS)) 1	aPScaRSe ₁
£(PS, £(CL, YYY)) 2	aPScaPScaCLcYYYe ₂
£(CL, XXX)) 3	aPScaPScaCLcXXXe ₃
TRUTH SITS UPON THE LIPS OF DYING MEN)) 45	aPScaPScTRUTH SITS UPON THE LIPS OF DYING MENE ₄
	aPSce ₅

IIA.12 The TRAC Primitive Functions

The set of the chosen primitive functions is subdivided into subsets in two ways:-

(i) According to their value. There are two subsets:-

(a) Null-valued functions. This set contains the following functions:

£(cm, X),¹ £(ps, X), £(ds, N, S), £(ss, N, Sl, Sq, ...SN)
£(cr, N), £(dd, N1, N2, ...Nn), £(da), £(sb, N, N1, N2, ...Nn)
£(fb, N), £(eb, N), £(ln, X), £(pf, N), £(tn), £(tf), £(sd, X)

(b) Functions with value:

£(rs), £(rc), £(cl, N, X1, X2, ...Xn), £(cs, N, Z), £(cc, N, Z)
£(cn, N, D, Z), £(in, N, X, Z), £(ad, D1, D2, Z)
£(su, D1, D2, Z), £(ml, D1, D2, Z), £(dv, D1, D2, Z),
£(bu, O1, O2), £(bi, O1, O2), £(bc, O1), £(bs, D1, O1)
£(br, D1, O1), £(eq, X1, X2, X3, X4), £(gr, D1, Dq, X1, X2)

(ii) According to the operations they perform. There are

¹ Here the first argument, the mnemonic of the function, is written with small letters to distinguish it from the other argument sub-strings. Elsewhere these mnemonics are written with capital letters.

seven subsets:

(a) Input-output:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{rs}), \mathcal{E}(\text{rc}), \mathcal{E}(\text{cm}, X), \mathcal{E}(\text{ps}, X), \mathcal{E}(\text{sd}, X)$

(b) Define and call functions:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{ds}, N, X), \mathcal{E}(\text{ss}, N, S_1, S_2, \dots S_n), \mathcal{E}(\text{cl}, N, X_1, X_2, \dots X_n),$
 $\mathcal{E}(\text{cs}, N, Z)$

$\mathcal{E}(\text{cc}, N, Z), \mathcal{E}(\text{cn}, N, D, Z), \mathcal{E}(\text{in}, N, X, Z), \mathcal{E}(\text{cr}, N)$

$\mathcal{E}(\text{dd}, N_1, N_2, \dots N_n), \mathcal{E}(\text{da})$

(c) Arithmetic functions:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{ad}, D_1, D_2, Z), \mathcal{E}(\text{su}, D_1, D_2, Z), \mathcal{E}(\text{ml}, D_1, D_2, Z), \mathcal{E}(\text{dv}, D_1, D_2, Z)$

(d) Boolean functions:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{bu}, O_1, O_2), \mathcal{E}(\text{bi}, O_1, O_2), \mathcal{E}(\text{bc}, O_1), \mathcal{E}(\text{bs}, D_1, O_1) \quad \mathcal{E}(\text{br}, D_1, O_1)$

(e) Decision functions:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{eq}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4), \mathcal{E}(\text{gr}, D_1, D_2, X_1)$

(f) External storage management:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{sb}, N, N_1, N_2, \dots N_n), \mathcal{E}(\text{fb}, N), \mathcal{E}(\text{eb}, N)$

(g) Diagnostic functions:

$\mathcal{E}(\text{ln}, N), \mathcal{E}(\text{pf}, N), \mathcal{E}(\text{tn}), \mathcal{E}(\text{tf})$

One of the essential characteristics of the TRAC language is that it is not dependent on the chosen set of functions. If another set of functions would be more convenient for performing a task, the original set could be changed easily to include new functions and to delete existing ones or even to become a completely new set including functions performing different operations. The main contribution of TRAC to the development of macro processing is its scanning algorithm, the facility for nesting functions by allowing the argument substrings of a function to contain other functions, and the various modes of evaluation, namely the quote mode, the active mode and the neutral mode.

The five main primitive functions rs, ps, ds, ss, cl have been described already. The remainder are shown in their active form, in which they appear more often. As the functions appear below they do not contain unevaluated functions in their arguments.

1/. The $\mathcal{E}(\text{rc})$, read character, function is similar to the read string function. Its value contains the next character as it is received from the teletypewriter. It can be any character available on the keyboard, even the end of the rs function meta character.

2/. The $\mathcal{E}(\text{cm}, X)$, change meta, function has null value. It allows the user to change the meta character with the first character of the argument substring X. When the processing starts the TRAC processor is loaded with a standard meta character, usually the apostrophe.

3/. The $\mathcal{E}(\text{sd}, X)$, select device, function provides control of peripheral units. It is a function with null value and X is the mnemonic of the device selected. This function can modify the following rs, rc, or ps function to operate on the device named. For example $\mathcal{E}(\text{sd}, p) \mathcal{E}(\text{rs})$ uses the paper tape reader for input.

Each form stored, in TRAC memory, has associated with it a form pointer. Each time a certain number of characters of the form are retrieved from store, the form pointer is increased accordingly. The following four functions allow operations to be performed on parts of strings.

4/. The $\mathcal{E}(\text{cs}, N, Z)$, call segment, function contains three arguments. The value is a string from the current position of the form N pointer to its right until the first segment gap indicator. When the form N is null or when the form pointer points after the last character the value of the function is the string Z. After execution of the function, the form pointer is set to the first character after the segment gap.

5/. The $\mathcal{E}(\text{cc}, N, Z)$, call character, function contains three

arguments. The value is the character of the form N pointed to by its pointer. When the form N is null or when the pointer points after the last character, the value of the function is the string Z. After execution the pointer moves one character.

6/. The £(cw, N, D, Z), call n characters, function contains four arguments. Its value is some string of characters obtained from the form N. The number of characters for the value string is specified by the decimal integer number contained at the tail end of the substring D. The first character of the value is the one pointed to by the pointer. The remaining characters of the value are taken either from the string following this character if the decimal number is positive or from the string preceding this character if the number is negative. The form pointer is increased or decreased to point at the first character after or before the last character of the value respectively. If there is not a sufficient number of characters the value is the string Z.

7/. The £(in, N, X, Z), initial, is another function with four arguments. The form N is searched for an occurrence of the string X. Starting character is the one pointed to by the form pointer. If such a string occurs, the value is the string starting from the pointer up to and including the last character before the first matching character. The pointer is increased to point to the first character after the matching string. If there is no match the value is the substring Z and the form pointer remains unchanged.

8/. The £(cr, N), call restore, function has null value and two arguments. It resets the pointer of the form N to point at its initial character.

9/. The £(dd, N1, N2, ...Nn), delete definition, function can have an indefinite number of arguments. It is a null-valued function. It deletes the forms named N1, N2, ...Nn from store and it removes

their names from the list of names.

10/. The £(da), delete all, function has null value and one argument. It deletes all existing forms from storage and it erases their names.

11/. The arithmetic functions. TRAC as a string manipulation language has limited capabilities in numerical computation. It provides facilities for integer arithmetic to deal with arrays. There are functions to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division with integers, having mnemonics respectively ad, su, ml, dv. They accept decimal numbers as arguments and the value produced is decimal. They are stored in decimal representation in the TRAC memory but the arithmetic is done in binary. The decimal numeric digits are found at the tail ends of the argument substrings. The string preceding the first argument is reserved and it precedes the decimal answer but the one that precedes the second argument is ignored. Negative quantities are indicated by a "minus sign", -, and leading zeros are ignored. If the result value causes an overflow the value of the arithmetic function is the string Z which is treated as an active function. The £(ad, D1, D2, Z) function is equivalent to $D1 = D1 + D2$ and similarly:

$$\text{£}(\text{su}, D1, D2, Z) \quad D1 = D1 - D2$$

$$\text{£}(\text{ml}, D1, D2, Z) \quad D1 = D1 \cdot D2$$

$$\text{£}(\text{dv}, D1, D2, Z) \quad D1 = \text{largest integer} \leq D1/D2$$

where the "=" has the meaning at replacement and D1, D2 represent the decimal values of the arguments.

12/. Boolean functions. TRAC provides facilities for operation on strings of bits of value 0 or 1 i.e. Boolean vectors. The strings are represented by a sequence of octal digits. The existing functions are Boolean union, intersection, complement, shift and rotate:

that is, $\mathcal{E}(\text{bu}, S1, S2)$ $\mathcal{E}(\text{bi}, S1, S2)$, $\mathcal{E}(\text{bc}, S1)$ $\mathcal{E}(\text{bs}, D1, S1)$, $\mathcal{E}(\text{br}, D1, S1)$. The bit strings are right justified. In union the shorter string is filled with leading zeros, in intersection it is truncated at the left. In the complement, shift and rotate the length of the string does not change. Shift and rotate are either to the left — $D1$ places when $D1 > 0$ — or to the right — $D1$ places when $D1 < 0$.

13/. Decision functions. The TRAC language provides facilities for branching. The branch on equality $\mathcal{E}(\text{eq}, X1, X2, X3, X4)$ function is based on the equality of two strings. If the string $X1$ is identical to the string $X2$, the value is the string $X3$, if not the value is the string $X4$. The strings $X3, X4$ as argument substrings may contain text or functions or even procedures. Thus with this function it is possible to transfer control to another procedure. The function $\mathcal{E}(\text{gr}, X1, X2, X3, X4)$ allows the comparison of numerical quantities. The value is $X3$ or $X4$ according to whether $X1$ is greater or equal to $X2$ or not. $X1, X2$ are decimal values at the tail ends of the second and third arguments.

14/. External storage management functions. TRAC allows the use of back-up store and provides facilities to store forms and to retrieve them. The null-valued $\mathcal{E}(\text{sb}, N, N1, N2, \dots Nn)$, store block, function causes all forms $N1, N2, \dots Nn$ etc. to be stored as one block in a mass storage device, disc or drum with all form pointers and segment gaps saved. When the forms are moved to the external storage they are erased from storage and a new form N is created which contains the address of the block in the external storage.

The $\mathcal{E}(\text{fb}, N)$, "fetch block" performs the opposite operation. It retrieves the forms from the external storage without erasing them. The name N is the name of the block to be fetched. The form N is not erased from the main store. The retrieved forms remain unchanged and they still contain their names, their pointers and the segment gap

indicator.

The $\mathcal{E}(\text{eb}, N)$ "erase block". This null-valued function erases the form N from the main storage and the corresponding block with all forms from the external storage.

The above functions allow forms to be stored in external media. Thus the forms are protected from accidental erasure which might happen in the main store and the capabilities of the system are expanded, since more store can be used. A tree data structure can be built where a group of forms is stored under a group name, a set of group names under a section name and so on.

15/. Diagnostic functions. These are important for dealing with complex procedures. The $\mathcal{E}(\text{ln}, X)$, list names, is a null-valued function which prints out the names of all the forms stored in TRAC memory. Each printed name is preceded by the string X . The $\mathcal{E}(\text{pf}, N)$, print form, is a null-valued function with two arguments. It prints out the form named N , including some indication for each segment gap and its ordinal value. It makes it possible to have a complete picture of the form in storage.

The $\mathcal{E}(\text{tn})$, trace on, is another null-valued function. When it is applied, it provides a step-by-step trace of executed TRAC procedures. Whenever a function is built up on the neutral string it is typed out to be inspected. The trace function causes no further action and the process continues normally, until another function is again typed out from the neutral string.

The $\mathcal{E}(\text{tf})$, trace off, is a null-valued function which halts the trace mode.

The following example shows the capabilities of the TRAC language in defining procedures. The factorial of a number is calculated by using simple recursion:

```
£(ds, factorial, (£(eq, 1, X, 1,  
(£(ml, X, £(cl, factorial, £(ad, X, -1))))  
)))£(ss, factorial, X)'
```

The call `£(cl, factorial, 5)` produces the result 120. More examples for the TRAC functions and the use of procedures are included in the applications.

IIA.13 Main Features of the TRAC Language

The main features of the language are

1. The literal string: In TRAC any string of characters represents itself. A string is viewed as an object at the literal level. This is unusual among other symbol manipulation languages where operations on strings are performed usually at the name level. TRAC was designed this way in order to overcome what was believed to be a drawback in string processing, namely the "name level" of strings.

The language provides also facilities for considering a string as a name for some other string. For example, in the function `£(CL, XYY, A, B, C)` the string XYY is considered to be the name of another stored string. However, a string name is not automatically replaced by its value. There is a TRAC function, for example CL, SS, which determines the way of interpreting its arguments. Furthermore if there is a value the distinction of the function in either `£(, active, or £H,` neutral, determines subsequent action on this value.

In TRAC when a string is defined as a name, further information specifies how this string is to be treated. There is no automatic replacement of strings with their values. Since TRAC is designed to operate on literary text, it would be unreasonable and very complex to generate names for all argument substrings of its functions. The

facility provided to operate on the literal string makes the language powerful and flexible.

2. The use of functional syntax: The treatment of functions in TRAC either as £(-----), active, or ££(-----), neutral, is unique among macro-processing languages. As already stated, the difference is in their value, which is evaluated when the function is active and not when the function is neutral. The evaluation continues until there is no active function produced as a value. A single pair of parentheses defines the quote mode, which protects the string from evaluation irrespective of what the string content is.

The first argument of a function, its mnemonic, defines the action to be taken and the way the following arguments have to be interpreted.

Before a function is evaluated, it is necessary that all its argument substrings should have been parsed and evaluated by the scanning algorithm and that there is no argument containing an active function. The parsing within a function is independent of the mnemonic.

This provides the language with versatility, since expressions like the following are perfectly legal:

- (i) £(D£(PS, £(RS))S, S1, THIS IS A STRING))
- (ii) THIS IS A STRING, IS A STRING STORED UNDER THE NAME S1

If the second statement is typed as input, the following line will be printed:

THIS IS A STRING, IS A STRING STORED UNDER THE NAME S1
which in fact describes the result of the first statement. The mnemonic in this statement is split but this does not affect the final result.

3. Self-referencing facilities: Most of the symbol manipulation systems maintain a group of statements which control the manipulation process and another group containing all strings to which procedures

will be applied. Languages like COMIT, SNOBOL, PANON-LB and AXLE are of this kind.

In such a language, there is no way to interchange control strings and data strings. The result is that a defined procedure cannot be changed at execution time.

In TRAC such a limitation does not exist since both string specifying procedures and data strings are treated in the same way and they can interchange with each other. For example, the expression £(DS, NN, (ABC)) records either a text or a procedure depending on whether the string ABC is a text or a procedure. Subsequently a call to the form NN will produce text or some procedural action. This facility provides the language with self-reference capabilities and allows interaction at execution time.

IIA.14 The "Null" Concept in TRAC Language

The null string represents "nothing" in string terminology but this null concept is more complicated than it sounds. Some cases where the null string appears are: (i) specific string without any character; (ii) an absent or missing string; (iii) absent or missing name; (iv) a specific existing name having no characters; (v) a syntactically correct expression which causes no predefined action; (vi) in a text string, the open space between successive characters — that is, the "space" character; (vii) numerical quantity whose value is zero; (viii) in a card a column with no punches.

In TRAC, the string and its content are two distinct concepts. A string is a form which can hold characters in sequence. If the string contains no characters it is a "null string" but nevertheless it is a perfectly valid string. Thus a string can have a certain

number of characters or no characters at all. If two strings have no characters they satisfy the equality function which is based on a character by character comparison. Since the null string is valid it can be given a name. A name is a string and as such it can be the null string. This behaves exactly like any other name except that it has no visible print indication. For example £(DS,,XXXX) and £(PS, £(C1,)) prints the string XXXX. No space character should be between the two commas in the define function.

The null string is treated uniformly with all other strings. Like any other form, it has a pointer to the beginning and a pointer to the end, but in a null string the beginning coincides with the end and the two pointers point to the same location.

For dealing with absent or missing strings one can write a procedure to search the table of contents for the occurrence of a particular form name, even if this name is the null string. If the string is not in store it is missing. In this case the missing string is considered as a null string. A string might be absent but not null. For example in £(C1, XXXX) there are no parameters and the argument substrings are considered absent and not null.

If a function cannot be interpreted for some reason, for example £(LC, ABC), no action is performed and its value is taken to be the null string. Concatenation of strings is automatic in TRAC and any null string between two non-null strings disappears.

If the result from a numerical computation is zero, it is represented as \emptyset which is not a null string. Similarly the space character is not a null string.

In general in TRAC the confusion existing in other similar languages about the "null" concept is minimized.

IIA.15 Final Comments

The TRAC language described above is versatile and modular and it can be used in a great variety of applications. The usual manner in which TRAC is operating at various installations is in the implementation of six to ten of its most important primitive functions with the addition of four to six specialized primitive functions or user procedures of local interest. These new functions are designed to be consistent with, and modular to, the TRAC language syntax and philosophy. Examples of such functions are:-

- (i) functions to control a data link and automatic dialling equipment;
- (ii) functions to command a graphic display unit;
- (iii) functions to control mechanical units;
- (iv) functions to control paper-tape readers and punches;
- (v) functions for digital-to-analog conversion.

Since the ability to define and store procedures always exists, any installed TRAC system can improve itself by including new useful procedures at any time.

IIA.16 References

- [1]. C.N. Mooers and J.P. Deutsch, "TRAC, a text handling language", Proc. 20th Natl. Conf. ACM (August 1965).
- [2]. C.N. Mooers, "TRAC, a procedure-describing language for the reactive typewriter", Comm. ACM, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March 1966).
- [3]. "How some fundamental problems are treated in the design of the TRAC language", Symbol Manipulation Languages and Techniques, Proceedings of the IFIP Working Conference on Symbol Manipulation Languages, ed. D.G. Bobrow, North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam.

PART IIB:

TRAC LANGUAGE:
IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAC

PART II: TRAC LANGUAGE

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAC

IIB.1 Introduction

The implemented TRAC interpreter contains the TRAC algorithm and a selected set of primitive functions. The execution of individual functions is accomplished interpretively by consulting a primitive-function code table and transferring control to a subroutine for executing the primitive function. TRAC is a modular language and with the above form of organization, new primitive functions can be added one at a time as they occur to the user without affecting the rest of the system.

The TRAC algorithm was implemented first. It consisted of a main program and four subroutines, namely BEGPAR, SUBCOM, SUBSHA and SUBEND, corresponding to the control characters '(', ',', '&' and ')' respectively. The above subroutines were tested thoroughly using various data to prove that they were operating satisfactorily and when this was accomplished each one of them, after minor modifications, became part of the main program. This was done to minimize execution time and to use core store economically. A comment card with the name of each of the original subroutines still remains, and it can be seen in the listing at the end of this chapter. It shows where the set of instructions for each one of them begins, it facilitates the understanding of the program written, and it recalls the way the TRAC algorithm is implemented.

Each one of the implemented functions was added to the system as a subroutine and a new entry was created in the table containing the

TRAC primitive functions. Each subroutine was tested with a set of TRAC programs. The tests for all implemented functions and the TRAC programs used are referred to in detail in the next chapter, which discusses applications of the TRAC language.

At the final stage the subroutines for the implemented functions were included in the main program for the reasons applicable to the inclusion of the subroutines of the TRAC algorithm. This does not affect the TRAC interpreter since after the table look-up for the function, control is transferred to a numbered statement which is the first of a group of statements which replace the subroutine in the main program. The result after executing this group of instructions is identical to the one the subroutine produced previously.

Other primitive functions can be added easily to the implemented TRAC interpreter. It is advisable to write a subroutine for each added function. This makes it possible to test the new added function without upsetting the rest of the system. A carefully selected set of TRAC programs should be used to cover as many cases as possible. When the new subroutine operates successfully it should become part of the main program as referred to above.

A listing of the input data which were used for testing the TRAC interpreter, followed by their execution, is given at the end of the chapter. This makes it possible when describing various cases that arise during the evaluation of the implemented function to refer to specific input data and the corresponding results. When a message is printed out during execution, either it is of standard length and then it is preceded and followed by five plus characters (+) or it is not of standard length and then only the left five '+' appear.

IIB.2 The TRAC Algorithm

Two stacks (Fig. 1) are required for processing in TRAC: the active string stack where the string to be scanned is copied and the

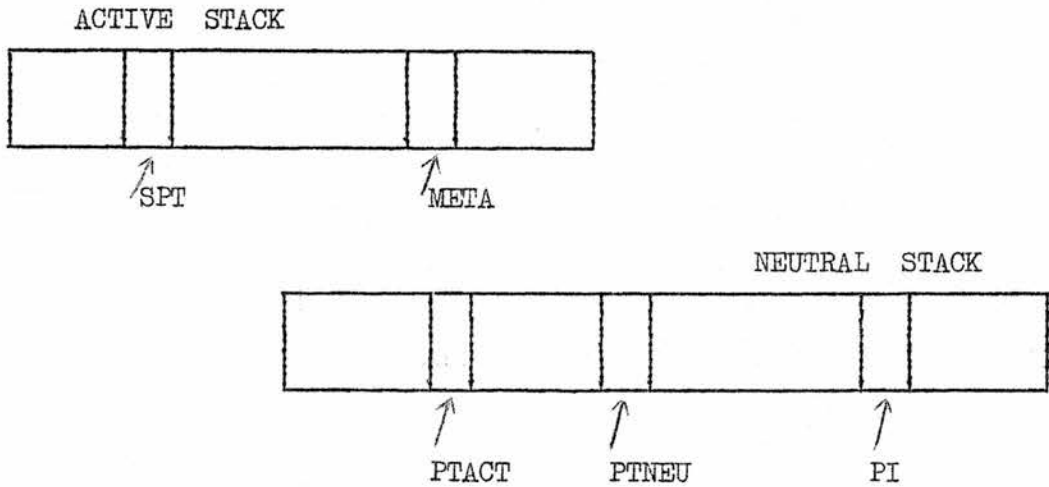


Figure 1

neutral string stack to which the evaluated strings are transferred. The rs function of the idling procedure causes the string to be copied into the active stack followed by evaluative scanning. The neutral string is used as a temporary storage in which evaluated parameters are stored. When all parameters of a string are evaluated its resulting value, if it is not null, passes to the active or neutral stack according to the active or neutral mode of the evaluated string.

A vector of storage is used for both stacks and it is shown in the following figure:

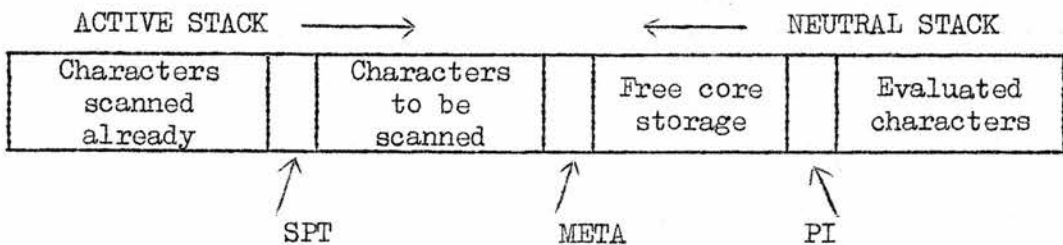


Figure 2

The left-hand side of this vector is used for the active string, named CHAR in the program. The right-hand side is used for the neutral string, named NEU. An equivalence statement allows the same vector of storage to be assigned to both strings.

There are three pointers in the above figure: (i) the scanning pointer, SPT, which points to the evaluated character of the active string; (ii) the end of active string pointer, META, which points to an internal marker MRQUOT — when the marker is reached during the scanning process the TRAC processor is informed that there are no more characters to be scanned in the active string; (iii) the pointer to the next position of the neutral string, PI — this pointer allows an evaluated character to be moved from the active string to the first free place of the neutral string.

IIB.2.1 The idling procedure

The first time the TRAC interpreter is loaded or at the end of a processing cycle the SPT points at the internal marker MRQUOT which shows the end of the active string. The immediate response of the TRAC processor is to load the idling procedure from the table, IDLE, where this procedure is stored, into the active string. The scanning pointer is initialized to the value 1 and the usual scanning process is repeated.

Every time the read string function of the idling procedure is evaluated, the TRAC processor asks for data. If the user does not type any data the second argument of the print string function is null and nothing is printed out. The idling procedure is reloaded automatically and again the same request for typing data is made.

In the present implementation, a facility is built in which allows the user to stop the execution when he has no more data for processing. Each time before the loading of the idling procedure a message appears, +++++ TO END TRAC JOB, TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1 +++++. The user has a choice now. When the request for data appears, he can either enter his data and continue the processing or the quote character. In the latter case, the execution of the TRAC interpreter finishes with an appropriate message.

IIB.2.2 Scanning process

Each character is evaluated by the TRAC scanning algorithm. An ordinary character passes unaltered from the active into the neutral string. A control character causes a certain action to be taken.

The character pointed to by the scanning pointer is examined by the TRAC interpreter. An ordinary character after being evaluated passes into the next free place of the neutral string pointed to by the pointer PI, and 1 is subtracted from this pointer. This makes it possible for the pointer PI to point always to the next free place in the neutral string. The scanning pointer SPT is augmented by one to point at the next character of the active string.

A control character is treated in a different way by the TRAC processor. There is a completely separate procedure to be executed according to which particular control character is pointed at by the scanning pointer of the active string.

IIB.2.3 Left parenthesis

The coding referring to this control character begins after the comment card C SUBROUTINE BEGPAR. A counter is set with an initial value of zero to keep a count of the number of parentheses occurring. One is added to the counter for a left parenthesis and one is subtracted for a right parenthesis. When a left parenthesis is pointed to, if there is no sharp sign before it, the counter is checked. If the content of BEGP is one, all characters following the left parenthesis, even if there are other left or right parentheses or other control characters between them, pass unaltered into the neutral string. This copying from the active into the neutral string continues until the occurrence of the matching parenthesis which makes the value of the counter of parentheses equal to zero.

The character string between this pair of parentheses is in quote mode and it is copied unaltered from the active to the neutral string, only the protecting pair of parentheses being deleted from the string.

IIB.2.4 Comma

The coding referring to this control character begins after the comment card C SUBROUTINE SUBCOM. The comma is a control character, in TRAC, used to separate argument substrings. When passed into the neutral string, it is replaced by an internal marker MARCOM. This marker separates the end of one argument substring from the beginning of the next.

Thus if the character, comma, is needed in a text it should be presented in the quote mode. Then the comma character is protected from evaluation and passes unaltered into the neutral string.

IIB.2.5 Sharp sign

The coding referring to this subroutine begins after the comment card C SUBROUTINE SUBSHA. The sharp sign followed by a left parenthesis is recognized as the beginning of an active function; followed by another sharp sign and a left parenthesis it is recognized as the beginning of a neutral function; and followed by any other character it is considered an ordinary character and passes unaltered into the neutral string. If no evaluation is desirable for a sharp sign, it should be presented in the quote mode.

The beginning of a neutral or active function is marked in the neutral string. In the present implementation, the neutral string is used as a pushdown stack on a last-in, next-out basis for evaluated functions.

The pointers required to access stack components can be stored either within the stack itself or in a separate parameter stack. In

the present implementation, a pointer, PTACT, points to the beginning of the last active function in the neutral string and a pointer, PTNEU, to the beginning of the last neutral function. The rest of the pointers, each pointing to the previous active or neutral function, are stored within the stack. With this organization the neutral string may be represented by Figure 3,

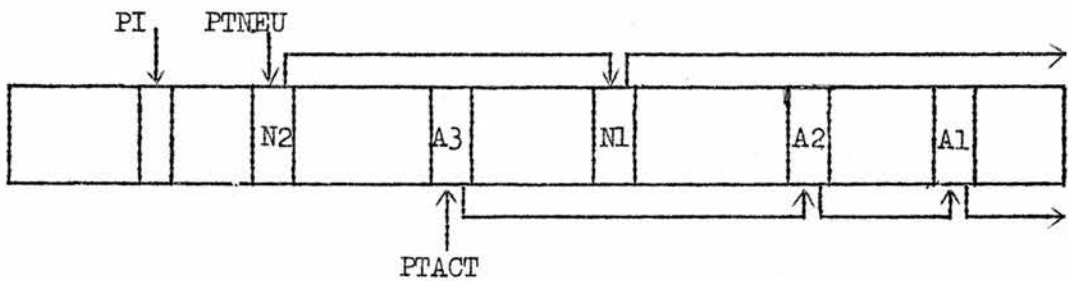


Figure 3

where A1, A2, A3, ... mark the beginning of an active function. The active pointer, PTACT, points to the beginning of the last active function. A1, A2, A3, ... are components of the store and each of them contains a pointer to the previous active function. The pointer of the first function points to a starting value outside the limits of the neutral string. The pointers for neutral functions are stored in the neutral string in a similar way to the pointers of active functions.

IIB.2.6 Right parenthesis

A right parenthesis may be a matching for a left opening parenthesis and then it is deleted. It may be a character of a string in quote mode and then it is copied in the neutral string unaltered. It may be the closing parenthesis for a function.

The right parenthesis which denotes the end of a function is deleted. The TRAC processor then retrieves the last evaluated function from the top of the neutral string stack.

A comparison of the two pointers, PFACT and PTNEU, is made to identify the kind of the function. The pointer with the smaller content is the pointer of the last function. In the figure above PTNEU is less than PFACT. Thus the TRAC interpreter is informed that the last added function is a neutral one. The content of this last function is at the top of the stack between the two places pointed at by the pointers PTNEU and PI.

The first two characters after the pointer of the function are now retrieved and a look-up of the table containing the implemented functions takes place. This table is initialized in the Block data subprogram. Each time a function is implemented a new entry is created in the table.

When the mnemonic of the function matches one of the entries of the table control is transferred to the appropriate coding for the function. When there is no match, an error message for the function is printed followed by the function itself for inspection. The function is considered null-valued, it causes no action and it is deleted from the neutral string. The function with no predetermined action is considered as null and does not upset the system which allows the means for self-recovery from trivial errors.

Another entry in the table with the implemented forms shows whether the function is null-valued or not. This is valuable for the TRAC processor since much of its subsequent action depends on this information.

IIB.3 Evaluation of a Function

When the mnemonic of the scanned function matches one of the entries in the table of function names, then action for the matched

function takes place and control is transferred to the appropriate set of instructions. A computed GO TO statement is used for this transfer. This GO TO contains as many exits as the number of implemented functions plus one. The last exit allows the system to recover from errors occurring in typing the mnemonic of a function or even in cases where, although the mnemonic of the function is correct, the function is not present in the implementation.

All parameters for the evaluated function are retrieved from the top of the neutral stack. The pointer, PTACT or PTNEU, shows where this function, active or neutral, begins and the pointer PI shows the end of the function. When the function is a null-valued one and its corresponding set of instructions has been executed and thus the evaluation has finished, the function is deleted from the top of the neutral stack. The pointers for the deleted function are reset. The pointer PI is set to the beginning of the deleted function and the PTACT or PTNEU pointer is set to the beginning of the function before the deleted one.

When the function has a value, there are more factors to consider. The function value has to be inserted at the top of the active or neutral stack according to the mode, active or neutral, of the evaluated function. The order of evaluation and deletion for a particular function with value depends on the particular function and this will become clear when describing each implemented function with value.

At the moment, only the way this value is inserted on the top of the corresponding stack is described. It is rather simpler for the value of a neutral function. This value is moved, character by character, to the top of the neutral stack and occupies the free core storage of the TRAC processor. The pointer PI is always set to the next free place of the neutral stack. Thus any number of characters can be inserted on the top of the neutral stack, if there is free core

store in the processor. If there is no free core left, a reference is made to a subroutine CLEARP which takes care of this matter. This subroutine will be described fully in a later section.

If the evaluated function is active, its value is inserted on the top of the active stack. Thus the next instruction to be executed when execution of a given instruction has been completed is always found at the top of the active string stack. The scanning pointer, SPT, is always pointing at the top of the active stack. The core storage to the left of this pointer is considered free since it consists of evaluated characters.

If the number of characters of the inserted value is less than the value of the SPT, the active string stack is moved to the left and some more core is added to the free core storage which is on the right of the pointer META. This implementation adds to the efficiency of the system since it allows the strings supplied by the user to be copied in linear fashion, readjusted, re-copied or deleted. In this way most of the garbage collection is done during processing.

If the number of characters of the inserted value is equal to the value of the SPT, the active stack is not moved.

If the number of characters of the inserted value is greater than the value of the SPT, the unevaluated active stack is moved to the right before the value of the active function is inserted on the top of the active stack. This movement of the active stack takes place to provide enough core store for inserting the value of the active function on top of the active stack. It is possible to move the active stack only when there is enough free core storage left; otherwise a reference is made to the subroutine CLEARP.

In all three cases the scanning pointer is reset to the value, one, to point at the first character of the inserted value on top of the stack. This is the first character to be evaluated during the next processing cycle.

Thus the implemented system is completely general and allows the

user to insert any number of characters on top of both stacks, provided, of course, that there is enough core storage. This is the only limitation.

IIB.4 General Remarks

The rs function of the idling procedure causes any input string to be copied into the active stack and then to be evaluated by the TRAC scanning algorithm, which uses the neutral stack as a temporary storage.

TRAC is a functional language which executes instructions, which are represented by the system's functions, by replacing the string of characters constituting the instruction by its value, if there is one, and sometimes causing side effects in the TRAC memory, in the input/output medium or in the mode of operation of the TRAC processor.

A very important feature of the TRAC language is that there is a clear distinction between strings which are to be treated as instructions and strings which are to be treated as data. This is accomplished by placing strings to be executed as instructions in the active string and strings to be used as data in the neutral string. The arguments of an instruction are initially in the active string and they are treated as instructions when they are scanned. Thus nested instructions can be executed by the TRAC processor.

The value of any neutral function is treated as data and it is placed on the neutral string. Thus it is possible, using neutral functions, to avoid copying the character string first in the active string and moving it character by character to the neutral string afterwards. In the following sections the implementation of each included function is described and the subroutine CLEARP, which is used for the garbage collection of the implemented system, is examined in detail.

IIB.5 The Read String Function

This function has a value and this value is inserted in the active or neutral string according to the mode, active or neutral, of the read string function. When such a function is detected by the TRAC interpreter the function is first deleted from the neutral string before the value is inserted and the pointers PI and PTNEU or PFACT are reset to the next free place of the neutral string and to the beginning of the previous neutral or active function.

Thus if the function is neutral, its value can immediately replace the rs function on the neutral string. If the function is active, its value will be evaluated in the active string and the evaluated string value will replace the old rs in the neutral string.

The input character string is read in card format. An array of 80 characters, VAL(80), is kept as the card image in memory, and from there the input string is transferred to the active or neutral stack. A counter, CARD, is kept for counting the lines that the input string contains. When the first character of the first line is the quote character "'" the execution of the particular TRAC job finishes, since this is the option that the system provides the user to prevent the loading of the idling procedure and so stop the processing. If the above test fails all read characters are examined for an occurrence of the terminating character, which is the quote character. If none of the 80 characters read matches the terminating character the whole line is put in the top of the active or neutral string according to the mode of the function. Auxiliary pointers make it possible to insert new lines of input one at a time. When a new line of input is inserted in the active string, its first character follows the last one of the previously inserted line and its last one is followed by the unevaluated characters of the active string, which are moved to the left or to the

right to provide the necessary storage for the inserted line of input.

A much simpler process is needed when the rs function is neutral, since then each line of its value is inserted on the top of the neutral stack following the one that has been inserted previously. If the terminating character is not found in one line of input the TRAC interpreter asks for another line of input. It reads and inserts it on the top of the appropriate stack. This procedure of reading and inserting lines of input continues until the occurrence of the terminating character.

The terminating character is deleted from the input string but all other preceding characters are treated as previously. A switch, S1, is set on and then control is not transferred back to the read statement. The scanning process continues from the character pointed by the SPT and this is the exit from the function rs.

A missing terminating character when there is no more input to be read in causes the print-out of a message "END OF DATA WITHOUT TERMINATING CHARACTER" when the job is submitted as a background job. In the interactive form the processor asks for more data.

The way of implementation of the rs function allows any number of lines to be read in and form the input character string which can have any length, provided that there is enough core storage available in the TRAC processor.

IIB.6 The Print String Function

In the present implementation the character string contained between the comma after the mnemonic of the function and the right parenthesis, which corresponds to its end, is considered as the second argument and it is printed out. (See line 52 of the input and the

corresponding line 186 of the results.)

When the second argument of the ps function is the null string, nothing is printed out and the message 'THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING' appears on the output medium. (See line 117 of the input and the corresponding lines 518-525 of the results.)

Another message 'ERROR FUNCTION' is given when the mnemonic of the function is not followed by a comma. The function is printed out for inspection and the scanning continues from the next instruction of the active string. (See line 162 of the input and the corresponding lines 747-751 of the results.)

In all three cases, the print string function is deleted from the neutral string and then the scanning continues from the next function of the active string.

IIB.7 The Define String Function

Before executing the define string function the TRAC interpreter examines the character which follows the mnemonic of the function. If this character is not the internal marker, MARCOM, which replaces the character, comma, a message is printed out. The form is not defined but the function is typed out for inspection and control is transferred to the next instruction on the active string. (See line 121 of the input and the corresponding lines 545-548 of the results.)

The scanning on top of the neutral string continues for the occurrence of a second comma. The string contained between the two commas is the name of the form and a counter, NONAME, contains the number of characters of the form name.

All characters following the second comma until the end of the function are the value of the form. This form, name and value together with some auxiliary pointers, is to be stored in the free space of the vector FSTORE. The first free place of FSTORE is marked with the internal marker MEMPTY. Initially the first place of FSTORE is marked with this marker. This informs the TRAC processor that FSTORE is empty and no form is stored there for the moment. When one or more forms are stored in FSTORE, the marker, MEMPTY, is moved to the right to the first free place of FSTORE.

A search is made in FSTORE before storing any form. A pointer, PTSTOR, is used for the scanning of the store of forms. This pointer is set initially to the first place. When the store contains no forms the marker MEMPTY is found there.

The way the first form is stored is now described. This will help in understanding how the search for the free space is carried out when there are other forms already stored in FSTORE.

Consider as the first form to be stored the one in line 90 of the input. Since the marker MEMPTY is found in the place pointed at by PTSTOR, the processor assumes there is free space for storing the form.

PTSTOR points to the next place and there the number of characters of the name of the form is stored. This number is an indicator of how many places the actual name of the form occupies. The name of the form is retrieved from the neutral string and it is stored character by character in the next free places pointed at by the pointer PTSTOR.

In the next place an integer, used as a segment gap indicator, is stored. If there are no segment gaps, zero is stored in this place. Another integer, pointer to the value of the form, follows. This pointer is set to the first character of the value initially.

The value of the form is now moved character by character from the neutral stack and it is stored in the next free places pointed to by PTSTOR. The storing of the value finishes when the pointer, LOC4, used for retrieving characters from the neutral string becomes equal to the pointer PI pointing to the free top of the stack.

The pointer PTSTOR is set to the next place and there the internal marker MEMPTY is stored to show the beginning of the free FSTORE. In the previous location of MEMPTY another pointer is set to the last value of the form. The content of the first place of the form is added to a counter, TOTAL, which keeps the total number of characters stored, excluding the marker, MEMPTY.

The evaluation of the function finishes at this point and after the initialization of pointers and counters, control is transferred to the main process. Then the define string function is deleted from the neutral stack and execution continues with the next instruction from the active stack.

When a new form is defined and several are already stored, then the store of forms is scanned until the marker MEMPTY is found. The processor can detect during this operation whether another form, with the same name, already exists in store. This is accomplished by comparing the names of both forms. The one form is that pointed at by

PTSTOR and the other is on the top of the neutral stack.

The above test is executed only when the two names contain the same number of characters. Two identical names cause the interpreter to delete the old form from storage by shifting to the left all forms defined after the deleted one, and the marker MEMPTY. Thus the gap created after the deletion of a form does not remain but is filled with some of the shifted characters. The new form is inserted now in the free core of FSTORE. (See lines 165-168 of the input and the corresponding lines 757-787 of the results.)

When there is no form stored with the same name, the scanning process continues until the marker, MEMPTY, is found indicating the beginning of the free store, if, of course, FSTORE is not full yet. It should be stressed here that the way FSTORE is organized contributes a great deal to the efficiency of the system. Pointers which are kept in FSTORE make it possible for the processor to scan the store form by form rather than character by character.

The processor inserts the whole form name, value and pointers character by character in the free core storage of FSTORE. Every time a character is moved in FSTORE, the pointer, PTSTOR, which is always set to the next free place, is compared with DIM, which contains the dimension of FSTORE. If the value in PTSTOR is greater than the one in DIM a message, 'THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FOR FORMS', followed by the function causing the overflow of FSTORE, is printed out. A switch is set on and the TRAC interpreter responds with the same message to any further attempt to define forms. The implemented system provides facilities for recovering from an FSTORE overflow. The da function can be used to clear FSTORE and to set off the above switch. Thus it is again possible to store forms in the store that is now free. (See lines 127-137 of the input and the corresponding lines 586-626 of the results.)

The concept of null is introduced in this implementation of the ds function.

Forms with null names can be defined, stored and used in subsequent processing in a way similar to the one used for forms having names with any number of characters. The only difference is in storing such a form. In the second place of a null-named form, is placed the number zero to indicate that there is no name string following. (See lines 118-120 of the input and the corresponding lines 525-542 of the results.)

Forms with null values are treated in the same way as forms having value. A form with null value has the pointer to the last character of the form pointing now to the pointer to the first character of the form value. Since the form has no value the last pointer is now pointing to the next place of the null-valued form. (See lines 6-9 and 17-20 of the input and the corresponding lines 8-27 and 57-82 in the results.) It is even possible to combine null name and null value and to define such a form. (See line 169 of the input and the corresponding lines 788-799 of the results.)

IIB.8 The Segment String Function

The ss function is implemented in a way similar to the one for the ds function. The reason is that the ss function can be thought of as a more general procedure for redefining an existing form. The additional feature is the addition of segment gaps in the value of the form. Thus some of the operations used in the ds function are used here with minor modifications when necessary.

Procedures described in the previous section are simply mentioned briefly here and references to the tested cases are given. A full description is given for new operations introduced in this function.

The test for comma after the mnemonic is repeated for the ss function. (See line 146 of the input and corresponding lines 662-669 of the results.)

When the test for the first comma is successful, the scanning of the ss function continues until a second one is found and then the string between the two commas is identified as the name of the form to be segmented. The pointer, LOC4, used to retrieve characters from the neutral stack, might reach the value of the top pointer PI before the second comma is found or immediately after that. Then the processor prints out a message "THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION" followed by the function itself, counters and pointers are set to their initial values and control is transferred to the next instruction. (See lines 147-148 of the input and the corresponding lines 670-676 of the results.)

If there are argument substrings following the name in the ss function, FSTORE is scanned to find the form with the same name. The message 'THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN STORE TO BE SEGMENTED', followed by the ss function are printed out when the form is not found. Counters and pointers are initialized and control passes to the next instruction. (See line 170 of the input and the corresponding lines 799-804 of the results.)

A match of the names causes a segmentation of the form if there are substrings in its value matching the arguments of the ss function. Such substrings are replaced by internal markers of the same ordinal value as the matching argument of the ss function. A marker of ordinal value n (>0) is given the internal value MEMPTY-n. The marker MEMPTY holds the value 32757. Thus the internal value of any marker can be found given its order, for example the marker of ordinal value 4 is represented internally with the value 32753.

The special characters = ' , / -) * £ & + (• b (blank) are

represented respectively by the numbers 32320, 32064, 27456, 24896, 24640, 23872, 23616, 23360, 20544, 20032, 19776, 19264, 16488. Thus for general applications this implementation is efficient in that it provides markers up to ordinal value 436. For special cases where more arguments appear and thus more markers are needed, an addition to the program should be made to exclude the values of the above special characters. Then more than 30000 markers would be available. If the maximum number of markers, of `INTEGER*2` size, is needed the values of letters and numbers should be excluded as well. The largest value is the one of number 9, -1728.

The form is scanned once for each argument substring of the `ss` function. When a substring of the value matches an argument of the function, its first character is replaced by the internal marker of the appropriate ordinal value and each of the remaining characters is replaced by the marker `FORGET`. The segment gap indicator is updated to contain the maximum ordinal value of the inserted markers, a non-segmented form contains zero in this place. There is no limit to the number of characters each argument may contain.

When the scanning of the form for the last argument of the `ss` function finishes, the segment gap indicator is tested. If it still contains the number zero, the form is not segmented. The message, 'NON SEGMENTATION OF THAT FORM HAS OCCURRED', followed by the `ss` function, is printed out and after the usual initialization process control passes to the next instruction. (See lines 171-172 of the input and the corresponding lines 809-820 of the results.)

A segmented form is transferred, like a new, defined form, character by character to the free store of `FSTORE` with all `FORGET` characters deleted. Finally all forms after the segmented one are shifted to the left, the old form with the `FORGET` markers is deleted and the segmented one remains with the internal markers as segment gap

indicators.

Every time a character of the segmented form is transferred to the next free place of FSTORE, the used pointer, TOTAL, is tested. If it exceeds DIM, where the dimension of FSTORE is kept, there is no free store left in FSTORE. A message 'FORM CANNOT BE SEGMENTED PROCESSOR FULL', and the function ss are printed out and after initialization control is transferred to the next instruction. (See lines 154-158 of the input and the corresponding lines 712-726 of the results.)

The implemented system can recover when such a case is met. The da function can be used to empty FSTORE again and make it available for storing forms. (See lines 159-161 of the input and the corresponding lines 728-743 of the results.)

The null concept is fully implemented. A null-named form can be segmented. (See lines 44-48 of the input and the corresponding lines 189-227 of the results.) Null arguments in a ss function do not create segment gaps, but they do not upset the system. (See lines 149-153 of the input and the corresponding lines 685-711 of the results.)

IIB.9 The Call Function

This function causes the internal markers of a form to be replaced by the argument substrings of the call function. There is no limit to the number of characters each argument may contain except the core storage limitations. Each marker is replaced by the argument corresponding to its ordinal value. A marker can occur any number of times in the value of a form.

The following operations are executed during the evaluation of a call function:-

- (1) The function is scanned and various tasks are carried out to

test its coding. When the coding is correct, name and arguments can be retrieved for further processing.

(2) The store is scanned until the form with the name given in the call function is found. If such a form exists, its value is scanned for occurrences of internal markers which are replaced by the function arguments.

(3) The call function is deleted from the top of the neutral stack, and is replaced by its value if the function is in neutral mode. If the mode is active the value is placed on top of the active string.

Evaluation begins with the test for a comma after the function's mnemonic. A failure causes the print-out of a message followed by the function which is printed for inspection. Subsequent steps are similar to the ss function. (See line 61 of the input and corresponding lines 190-191 of the results.) When the above test is successful, the scanning continues for the occurrence of the second comma. This makes it possible to identify the function name as the string between the two commas. There is a difference from the ss function here. The call function may lack argument substrings and still be a valid function. A switch, FFL, is set on when lack of arguments is detected and a message is printed out. (See lines 62 and 64 of the input and the corresponding lines 193 and 200 of the results.)

The FSTORE is scanned for the form with the name given in the call function. If no such form exists, the appropriate message and the function are printed out and the usual procedure for initialization is repeated. (See line 66 of the input and the corresponding lines 210-211 of the results.)

If the name is found and the form exists in FSTORE, then the value of the identified form is scanned, character by character. Any existing marker is identified by its ordinal value and has to be replaced by the appropriate argument. The segment gap indicator of the

form gives the maximum ordinal value of existing markers. Thus each character is compared with each one of the allowable values that markers may have in the form examined.

An ordinary character of the value is just moved to the next free place of FSTORE. Wherever a marker appears and the switch FF1 is on, the message 'THE CL FUNCTION HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL' is printed out and in fact the null string replaces the marker in the value string of the call function. This value is formed at the free core of FSTORE. (See lines 62 and 64 of the input and the corresponding lines 194-197 and 201-204 of the results.)

If the above switch is off, the corresponding argument has to be retrieved from the neutral stack to replace the marker. If the number of arguments is less than the maximum ordinal value of markers then markers with greater ordinal value than the number of arguments are replaced by null in the value string and a message is printed out wherever such a marker occurs. (See line 67 of the input and the corresponding lines 213-216 of the results.) If the number of arguments is greater than the maximum ordinal value of markers, the arguments with order greater than this value are just ignored. (See line 68 of the input and the corresponding line 218 of the results.) If there are no markers in the value of the form, the segment gap indicator is zero, the value of the call function is a copy of the form value and there is no movement of such a value to the free core of FSTORE. A warning message is printed out. (See line 65 of the input and the corresponding lines 206-208 of the results.)

Wherever a character is placed at the next free place of FSTORE, the pointer PROS must be not greater than DIM where the value of the dimension of FSTORE is kept. If the value of the pointer is greater than the dimension of FSTORE, the form storage is full and processing cannot continue. A message and the corresponding call function are

printed out. (See lines 28-33 of the input and the corresponding lines 111-129 of the results.) If it is desirable to use FSTORE for further processing the da function is used. (See lines 34-36 of the input and the corresponding lines 130-147 of the results.)

Various cases of null have been implemented and thus it is possible to call (i) a null-named form (see lines 47-48 of the input and the corresponding lines 193-205 of the results); (ii) a null-valued form (see lines 19-20 of the input and corresponding lines 71-84 of the results); (iii) a null-named, null-valued form (see line 169 of the input and the corresponding lines 793-798 of the results). A call function might have some null arguments. (See line 15 of the input and the corresponding lines 42-50 of the results.)

When the value of the call function is evaluated in FSTORE, the function is deleted from the top of the active stack. This deletion is followed by the insertion of the function value on top of the neutral or active stack according to the mode of the deleted function.

The procedure for the insertion of the value is similar to the one used for the rs function. There is a difference, however, in the way this value is transferred. Since in the call function the value is already evaluated before the insertion process begins, this value is copied on top of the appropriate stack, character by character, until the whole string of the value is exhausted. There is no need to use the card format during this insertion.

IIB.10 The Remaining Implemented Functions

The other implemented functions are described briefly. The way each of them was introduced as a subroutine at the beginning and subsequently as a set of instructions added to the main program is

identical with the one for the main TRAC primitive functions.

The basic principles of the implementation are clear by now. Thus instead of a detailed description for each of the implemented functions, whenever possible references to the test of the TRAC interpretation are given. Thus the input data and the results they produce are used to clarify various cases that can be met when each of these functions is evaluated.

1. The trace-on/trace-off functions

The flow of execution is traced by the print-out of each function, before its evaluation from the top of the neutral stack. A switch, set on when the trace-on function is evaluated, causes this print-out to start. The same switch, set off when the trace-off function is evaluated, causes this print-out to stop. (See lines 69-76 of the input and the corresponding lines 229-331 of the results.)

2. The delete-all function

The da function is used to delete all existing functions from FSTORE. When this function is evaluated, the internal marker MEMPTY is moved to the first place of FSTORE and this is interpreted as free FSTORE from the TRAC processor.

It can be used either when stored forms are not needed any longer or for recovering from an overflow of FSTORE. (See lines 77-78 of the input and the corresponding lines 335-392 of the results for the former case and the lines 28-35 and 111-140 respectively for the latter.)

3. The list names function

When this function is executed, a listing of the names of stored forms is printed out with each name preceded by the second argument of the LN function. When either the name of the last form has been printed out or FSTORE is empty when the function is executed, the message 'THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE' is printed out. (See line 75 of the input and the corresponding lines 290-315 of the results, and also

line 78 and the corresponding line 351 of the result when FSTORE is empty)

It can be seen, in line 75, that the function £(LN COMMA MISSING) is coded the wrong way and thus a message followed by the function appears in lines 306-308 of the results. In the same line, 76, the second argument of the form £(LN,) is null and only the form names are printed out, lines 309-315.

In more detail, the cases where null strings are met are the following:

(a) Form with null name, but the second argument of the LN function not null. This argument is printed out followed by null. (See line 292 of the results.)

(b) Second argument of LN function null but form name not null. The name is printed preceded by the null string. (See lines 309-315 of the results.)

(c) Both second argument and form name null. The null string is printed out. In line 310 X2 is printed out as the first name. Although X2 is the second form in FSTORE and the first is the null-named form nothing — null string — is printed out for the null-named form since the second argument of the LN function is null as well.

4. The print form function

This function causes the print-out of any specified form if such a form exists in store. If the coding of the pf is not correct, a message and the function are printed out. (See line 173 of the input and the corresponding lines 823-825 of the results.) If either the store is empty or there is no form with the specified name the appropriate message followed by the function is printed out. (See lines 77-78 of the input and the corresponding lines 342-352 of the results for the former and lines 174 and 832-834 respectively for the latter.) If the form is not segmented its value is printed out as it

is stored in FSTORE. (See lines 8-9 of the input and the corresponding lines 22-28 of the results.) If the form is segmented, an indicator (here the ampersand is chosen) is printed out for the segment gap followed by a number equal to its ordinal value. (See line 74 of the input and the corresponding lines 262-270 of the results.) The last two lines 269, 270 of these results refer to the function £(PF,) where the name of the form is the null string. When the value of the form is null the appropriate message, followed by the function, is printed out. (See lines 6-7 of the input and the corresponding lines 8-20 of the results.)

The process for the print-out of any specified form is the following. A vector, LINE(80), of a card format is kept as a buffer area in store. The first stored character is a blank, used as a control character. Whenever this buffer area is filled with characters it is printed out as a line. Any character of the form value, unless it is an internal marker, is moved to the next free place of this buffer. The segment gap indicator of the form makes it possible to test each character with all allowable values for internal markers. Whenever a marker occurs in the value of the form, an ampersand is moved to the buffer area. Since input/output operations occur with transmission of characters rather than numbers, the ordinal value of the marker, which must follow the ampersand in the print-out, has to be transformed. The integer, which represents the ordinal value of the marker, is transformed to an array of characters where each character of this array is a digit of the numerical value.

5. The equal function

The equal function is a conditional one and is used for alternative transfers of control or construction of different strings. The second and third argument substrings are tested and either they are equal and the value of the equal function is the fourth argument or

they are not equal and the value of the equal function is the fifth argument.

If the coding of the function is not correct, a message and the function are printed out. The number of expected arguments is always five, although some of them may be null strings. (See lines 180-184 of the input and the corresponding lines 872-908 of the results.) The value of the function may be the fourth argument. (See lines 188-191 of the input and the corresponding lines 927-957 of the results.) In line 189 of the input the second and third arguments are null strings and are considered as equal. In line 190 the second and third arguments are null-valued functions and they are replaced by null substrings after their evaluation. In line 191 the fourth argument is a call to a form with null value and thus the value of the equal function is the null string. Similar cases are included (see lines 192-195 of the input and the corresponding lines 958-996 of the results) when the value of the function is the fifth argument.

As already mentioned, the value of the equal function is its fourth or fifth argument. Two different cases should be considered:

(a) The value argument after its evaluation results in a character string. This character string is copied from its specific place between two markers standing for commas to the top of the neutral or active stack, according to the mode of the equal function.

(b) The value argument may contain one or more functions which were presented in the quote mode and thus protected from evaluation. (See line 36 of the input and the corresponding lines 140-147 of the results.) The fourth argument is presented in the quote mode ($\text{\textcircled{E}}(\text{CL}, \text{TESTEQ})$), thus the value of the function is another function which replaces the equal function on top of the appropriate stack. In the first case the value of the equal function may be a null string. In the second case, there is always a value for the equal function.

This is one or more functions and these can be either functions with value or null-valued functions.

IIB.11 The Garbage Collection

It has been mentioned in section IIB.2 that one vector of storage is used for both active and neutral stacks. This vector of storage is usually referred to as the TRAC processor. It is evident that for the continuation of processing some free core storage is needed between the two stacks. When the two pointers, META, to the end of the active string, and PI, to the end of the neutral string, become equal the two strings, active and neutral, meet each other and there is no free core store left for further processing. This is detected by the TRAC interpreter and processing does not continue unless certain action is taken to provide some free store. This action is usually referred to as the garbage collection operation.

In the implementation of the present system most of the garbage collection is done during processing by keeping various pointers and moving strings in a linear fashion. This applies to both active and neutral stack. Whenever the value of an active function is moved to the top of the active stack the remaining unevaluated characters of the active string are moved to the left or to the right. When the number of characters of this value is less than the number of characters that have already been evaluated, the active string is moved to the left and some more free store is added to the existing one. Every time a function is evaluated, it is deleted from the top of the neutral stack. Thus some more core store is added again unless the deleted function has a value and the number of characters of this value is greater than or equal to the number of characters of the deleted function.

There are, however, some cases when more systematic garbage collection operations have to be carried out. There are two operations that might cause an overflow of the TRAC processor:-

- (1) The transfer of any evaluated character from the active to the neutral string.
- (2) The value of a function, active or neutral, inserted at the top of the corresponding stack.

In the first case, the system provides the means for recovering. Any time a character is evaluated, it is transferred from the active to the neutral stack and subsequently one is subtracted from the pointer, PI, which is compared with the pointer, META. It can be seen that if after one transfer as above the two pointers are equal, there is always some free store at the left of the unevaluated active string. This free store is created by the evaluated characters. When META equals PI, the system transfers control to the subroutine CLEARP. Then the active string is moved to the left in the place of the evaluated characters, some free core storage is created and processing continues normally. Consider the example lines 257-270 of the input and the corresponding lines 1101-1145 of the results. This example demonstrates the way the system recovers and processing continues. Each time the two strings meet each other, the active string is moved to the left and thus some free core storage is created which allows the movement of the evaluated characters from the active to the neutral stack. The input contains a string of 960 characters. (In this implementation the capacity of the processor is 1000 characters.) The garbage collection operation is carried out 10 times and by 10 successive movements of the active string to the left the input string is evaluated and results are printed out.

In the second case, recovery is not always possible. The processor is full when the number of characters of the value of the

function, active or neutral, is greater than or equal to the number of the scanned characters plus the number of free store places. When the function is neutral, the test is similar to the first case; every time one is subtracted from PI its value is compared with META and when they are equal, control is transferred to CLEARP. When the function is active, it is only when the active string is moved to the right that the pointer META is compared with PI and when META is greater than or equal to PI, control is transferred to CLEARP again. This subroutine causes a message PROCESSOR FULL EXECUTION STOPS and the contents of the processor to be printed out, only when SPT = 1 otherwise a movement of the active string to the left takes place and processing continues.

Some cases are demonstrated in the test for the interpreter. (See lines 198-214 of the input and the corresponding lines 1003-1023 of the results for an overflow caused by an active RS function; lines 216-230, 1025-1045 respectively for one overflow caused by a neutral function; and similarly lines 232-247, 1046-1069 for an overflow caused by an active cl function; lines 249-255, 1071-1099 for an overflow caused by a neutral cl function.)

IIB.12 Final Comments and Suggestions for Further Extension

The present system can be extended by implementing more functions from those existing in the TRAC language or even by writing new specialized functions. Each function should be added to the system in the form of a subroutine and after being tested successfully with various data it can be included in the main program.

Some of the necessary changes to the program for each added function are the following:-

1. One new entry is added to the function table FUNC

This entry must contain the mnemonic of the added function and an indication of whether this is a function with value or not. In the former case the indication is the literal ' ' (blank) and in the latter the character 'N'. The way in which this table is organized can be seen in the BLOCK DATA subprogram.

2. One is added to the counter of the implemented functions, NL. (NL is equal to 11 in the present system.)

3. A new exit is added, before the last one, in the computed GØ TØ statement. This computed GØ TØ is used for transfer of control to the appropriate function. The last exit of the statement corresponds to any mnemonic which is not included in the function table. When a function is retrieved and its mnemonic is not included in the table, a message "ERROR CODED FUNCTION DELETED" and the function are printed out and after the deletion of the function processing continues normally. (See lines 83-84 of the input and the corresponding lines 366-373 of the results.)

When the added function has null value, whenever its mnemonic is retrieved during the scanning process the corresponding exit of the computed GØ TØ statement transfers control to the appropriate set of instructions. When these instructions are executed and the function is evaluated, control returns to the main processing and the next instruction to be executed is the same as for the other already implemented functions, the ps function for example. This instruction is, in fact, the first of a set of functions used to delete the evaluated function, active or neutral, from the top of the neutral stack.

When the added function has a value, some more factors have to be considered. The corresponding set of instructions includes the following operations:-

- (a) the evaluation of the function value;
- (b) the insertion of the value on top of the active or neutral stack, according to the mode of the function;
- (c) the deletion of the evaluated function from the top of the neutral stack;
- (d) the return of control to the main processing as in any other of the implemented functions, for example cl function.

The order and the way these operations are carried out might vary for different functions. Any time a value is transferred to the top of the active stack, the remaining unevaluated characters are shifted left or right and the corresponding pointers are readjusted. If the value is transferred to the top of the neutral stack no shifting takes place and only the pointer to the top of the stack is updated.

Whenever a value of a function is transferred to the active or neutral stack or any character is evaluated and moved from the active to the neutral string, the pointers META and PI should be compared. If META is greater than or equal to PI, control passes to the subroutine CLEARP for the garbage collection.

The implemented system allows the print-out of various messages at execution time. Thus the user is notified by the TRAC interpreter whenever an error is detected. Other messages appear simply to enable the user to follow and understand as far as possible some of the actions taken by the interpreter during the processing. If desirable — to save program storage space or to produce a simpler print-out — some or all of these messages may be dispensed with by removing from the program all WRITE statements referring to them. Such statements can be detected easily in the listing of the program since they are followed by FORMAT statements containing the actual message between the plus characters $\sqrt{\text{FORMAT}(++++\text{message}++++)}$. If this were done, only the

results and any remaining messages would be printed out.

Finally it should be noted that although the action of the TRAC interpreter in the evaluation of the nested functions is highly recursive, the computer program is not. That is, none of the subroutines for the implemented functions is entered twice. The recursive action of the interpreter is achieved by using the TRAC scanning algorithm and transferring the results of the scanning process in the neutral stack before any nested function is evaluated. Evaluation begins always from the top of the stack and the first evaluated function in a nested expression is the innermost one.

IIB.13 Test of TRAC Interpreter

. . . pages 113-120

PAGE	1
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```

*****
TEST CF TRAC INTERPRETER
*****
INPUT DATA

&(TN)
&(DS,NULL VALUE FORM1,)&(DS,NULL VALUE FORM2)&(PF,NULL VALUE FORM1)&(PF,NULL VAL
UE FORM2)
&(DS,NULL VALUE FORM1,FORM1 IS REDEFINED IT IS NOT NULL ANY MORE) &(PF,NULL VALU
E FORM1)
&(DA)
&(DS,FORM1, FIRST DEFINED FORM
&(DS,FORM2,2ND DEFINED A FORM B C
&(DS,FORM3,3RD DEFINED FORM
&(SS,FORM2,A,B,C)
&(CL,FORM2,AAA,&(DS,B,BBB)&(PS,B),BBB,CCC)
&(DA)
&(DS,STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE)
&(DS,STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE)
&(CL,STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE)
&(CL,STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE)
&(EQ,&(CL,STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE),&(CL,STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE),STRINGS EQUAL S
INCE BOTH HAVE NULL VALUE,ERRCR)
&(DA)
&(DS,FORM1, FIRST DEFINED FORM
&(DS,FORM2,2ND DEFINED A FORM B C
&(DS,FORM3,3RD DEFINED FORM
&(SS,FORM2,A,B,C)
&(CL,FORM2, CARD1
CARD2
CARD3
CARD4
CARD5
CARD6

&(DA)
&(DS,TESTEQ,2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL)
&(EQ,,(&(CL,TESTEQ)),ERRCR FUNCTION)
&(EQ,STRING1,STRING1,&(DS,EQUAL-NULL,THIS EQUAL FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE),ERROR)
&(EQ,STRING,TEST,ERRCR FUNCTION,(&(CL,EQUAL-NULL)))

```

```

39  £(EQ,STRING1,STRING2,ERROR,£(DS,EQUAL-NULL1,THIS EQ FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE))'
40  £(EQ,STRING,STRING,(£(CL,EQUAL-NULL1)),ERROR)'
41  £(TF)'
42  £(DA)'
43  £(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(DS£(PS,THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS)S,£(RS))
44  £(DS,ABC IS MY ABCE) £(SS,ABC,ABCE)
45  )£(SS,X2,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3)£(SS,X4,PARI
46  S,LEARNING,FRENCH)£(SS,X1,SMITH,SEAT,HOUSE,COMMONS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(R
47  S)£(SS,X3,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3,MARKER4)£(RS)£(PS,£(CL,))£(PS,£(CL,))£(P
48  S,£(CL,THIS,BECK))'
49  £(PS,
50  £(PS,*****STORE CF FORMS)*****
51  £(PS,X1 MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS)'
52  £(PS,X2 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN)'
53  £(PS,X3 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR Y
54  OU)'
55  £(PS,X4 HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH)'
56  X1,MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS'
57  X2,MARKER1 CLASSIC MARKER2 TO MARKER1 MARKER3'
58  X3,AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CONTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR M
59  ARKER1'
60  X4,HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH'
61  £(PS,£(CLX1,TAYLOR,FLAT,CITY,LONDON)£(CL,X1,TAYLOR,FLAT,CITY,LONDON))'
62  £(PS,£(CL,X2))'
63  £(PS,£(CL,X2,THE,ROUTE,MIDNIGHT SUN))'
64  £(PS,£(CL,X2,))'
65  £(PS,£(CL,X3,YOU,BY TRAIN))'
66  £(PS,£(CL,X5))'
67  £(PS,£(CL,X3,YOU,BY TRAIN))'
68  £(PS,£(CL,X4,STOCKHOLM,MEETING,FRIENDS,TELEIE,COSTA))'
69  £(TN)'
70  £(DS,EQUAL,(£(EQ,£(RS),X1,(£(PS,£(CL,X1))), (£(PS,£(CL,)))£(CL,EQUAL)))£(CL,EQU
71  AL)'
72  X1'
73  FUNNY NAME'
74  £(PF,X1)£(PF,X2)£(PF,X3)£(PF,)£(LN,NAME )'
75  £(LN,NAME)£(LN,NAME )£(LN COMMONS MISSING)£(LN,)'
76  ££(TF)'

```

```

77  &(DA)'
78  &(PF,X1)&(PF,X2)&(PF,X3)&(PF,)&(LN,NAME )'
79  &(PS,((CCSTAS)STATHCPCULCS))'
80  &(PS,COSTAS&STATHCPCULCS)'
81  &(PS,COSTAS&STATHCPCULCS)'
82  &(PS,COSTAS&STATHCPCULCS))'
83  &(ABC,DATA STRING#/-..... ERROR1)'
84  &(DEF,12+35=47 ERROR2)'
85  &(PS,FIRST CHARACTER OF SECCND CARD IS QUOTE AND EXECUTION DOES NOT TERMINATE )
86  ,
87  &(DA)'SECOND PART OF TEST
88  &(PS,-----)
89  &(DA)'
90  &(DS,TEXT-NAME,THERE IS NC SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE)'
91  &(CL,TEXT-NAME)'
92  &(DS,TEXT-NAME,THERE IS NC SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE)&(CL,TEXT-NAME)'
93  &(TN)'
94  &(DS,&(PS,GIVE NAME FOR TEXT)&(RS),&(PS,GIVE THE TEXT)&(RS))&(CL,&(PS,GIVE THE N
95  AME OF THE TEXT)&(RS))'
96  TEXT-NAME'
97  THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE'
98  TEXT-NAME'
99  &(TF)'
100 &(DS,TEXT STORING,(&(DS,&(PS,GIVE NAME FOR TEXT)&(RS),&(PS,GIVE THE TEXT)&(RS))&
101 (CL,&(PS,GIVE THE NAME CF THE TEXT)&(RS)))'
102 &(CL,TEXT STORING)&(CL,TEXT STORING)'
103 TEXT-NAME'
104 THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE'
105 TEXT-NAME'
106 MY NAME'
107 COSTAS NICKOLAS STATHOPCULOS'
108 MY NAME'
109 &(TN)'
110 &(DS,EQUAL,(&(EQ,&(RS),TEXT-NAME,(&(PS,&(CL,TEXT-NAME))),(&(PS,&(CL,MY NAME)))
111 )&(CL,EQUAL))&(CL,EQUAL)'
112 TEXT-NAME'
113 FUNNY-NAME'
114 &(PF,TEXT-NAME)&(PF,MY NAME)&(PF,TEXT STORING)&(LN,NAME )'

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115  $(DA)
116  $(PF,TEXT-NAME)$$(PF,NY NAME)$$(PF,TEXT STORING)$$(LN,NAME )
117  $$$(PS,$$(PS,CHARACTER STRING))
118  $(DS,STRING1 WITH NULL NAME)$$(PF,$$(STRING2 WITH NULL NAME)$$(DS,STRING2 WITH
119  NULL NAME)
120  $(CL,)
121  $(DS STRING3,COMMA MISSING AFTER 1ST ARG.)
122  $(DS,STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE)
123  $(DS,STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE,)
124  $(CL,STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE)
125  $(CL,STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE)
126  $(LN,NAME )
127  $(DS,CCECL PROGRAM,
128  THIS ARTICLE CATEGORISES VARICUS COMPUTER TRAINING NEEDS THAT EXIST TODAY
129  AND CONSIDERS WHO IS BEST ABLE TO PROVIDE
130  SUITABLE COURSES .SUGGESTIONS ARE
131  MADE AS TO WHAT ACTION
132  IS REQUIRED TO CC-CRDINATE
133  )
134  $(DA)
135  $(DS,AFTER DELETION,THIS FORM IS CREATED AFTER DELETING ALL EXISTING FORMS FROM
136  FSTORE)
137  $(CL,AFTER DELETION)
138  CO1030 AUTHOR. COSTAS-ST
139  $(DS,RIGHT PARENTHESIS,$$(RS))
140  )
141  $$$(CL,RIGHT PARENTHESIS)
142  $(DS,LEFT PARENTHESIS,$$(RS))
143  (
144  $$$(CL,LEFT PARENTHESIS)
145  $(DS,FORM,THE POINTS REQUIRED DESCRIBE THE SHAPE)
146  $(SS FORM,A,B,C)
147  $$$(SS,FCRM)
148  $(SS,FORM,)
149  $(SS,FORM,,POINTS,,RE,)
150  $(PF,FORM)
151  $(DS,FORM,$$(CL,FCRM,PCINTS,RE))
152  $(SS,FORM,PCINTS,RE)

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153  £(PF,FORM)
154  £(DS,REQUIEM,UNDER THE WIDE AND STARRY SKY/CIG THE GRAVE AND LET ME LIE./GLAD DI
155  D I LIVE AND GLADLY DIE,/AND I LAIC ME DCWN WITH A WILL./ THIS BE THE VERSE YOU
156  GRAVE FCR ME/HERE HE LIES WHERE HE LONGED TO BE/HOME IS THE SAILOR HOME FROM SEA
157  /AND THE HUNTER HCM FROM THE HILL.)
158  £(SS,REQUIEM,GRAVE,LIES)
159  £(DA)
160  £(DS,EMPTY FSTORE,FCRM CREATED AFTER SS FUNCTION MESSAGE)
161  £(CL,EMPTY FSTORE)
162  ££(PS ALL IS FLUX NOTHING IS STATIONARY.)££(PS,ALL IS FLUX NOTHING IS STATIONAR
163  Y.)
164  £(TN)
165  £(DS,FORM1,THIS FORM WILL BE REDEFINED)£(DS,FORM2,THAN TO RUST OUT)
166  £(CL,FORM1)/£(CL,FORM2)
167  £(DS,FORM1,IT IS BETTER TO WEAR CUT)
168  £(CL,FORM1)/£(CL,FORM2)
169  £(DS,)£(CL)
170  £(SS,GRM1,I,T)£(SS,FCRM1,I,T)£(PF,FCRM1)
171  £(DS,FORM1,FCRM1 IS REDEFINED DOES NCT CCNTAIN MARKERS)
172  £(SS,FORM1,NCN-EXISTING-1,NCN-EXISTING-2,NCN-EXISTING-3)
173  £(PF FCRM2)£(PF,FCRM2)
174  £(PF,UNDEFINED FCRM)
175  £(PS ££(CL,FCRM1))£(PS,££(CL,FCRM1))
176  £(DA)
177  £(LN,STRING)
178  £(DA)
179  £(TN)
180  £(EQ A2,A3,A4,A5)
181  £(EQ A2,A3,A4)
182  £(EQ A2,A3)
183  £(EQ A2)
184  £(EQ)
185  £(EQ A,A,ERRCR)
186  £(EQ A2,A3,A4,A5)
187  £(EQ A2,A3,A4)
188  £(EQ A2,A2,VALUE FCURTH,ERRCR)
189  £(EQ,,VALUE FCURTH,ERRCR)
190  £(EQ,£(DS,FCRM1,NCT NULL),£(DS,FCRM2),VALUE FCURTH,£(DS,FCRM3,)))

```

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EQ,A2,A2,CL,FCRM3),ERROR),
EQ,A2,A3,ERROR,VALUE FIFTH),
EQ,A3,ERROR,VALUE FIFTH),
EQ,CL,FCRM2),CL,FCRM1),ERROR,VALUE FIFTH),
EQ,CL,FCRM1),CL,FCRM3),ERROR,CL,FCRM2)),
,
PROCESSOR FULL FROM AN ACTIVE RS FUNCTION
(TN),
DS,PROCESSOR FULL FROM RS,(RS)),
CARD1 RS
CARD RS
CARD3 RS
CARD 4 RS
CARD 5 RS
CARD 6 RS
CARD 7 RS
CARD 8 RS
CARD 9 RS
CARD 10 RS
CARD 11
CARD 12
CARD 13
CARD 14
,
PROCESSOR FULL FROM A NEUTRAL RS FUNCTION
EQ,STRING,STRING,(RS),ERROR FUNCTION),
CARD1
CARD2
CARD 3
CARD4
CARDK K
CARD 6
CARD 7
CARD 8
CARD 9
CARD 10
CARD 11
CARD 12

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	PAGE	7
CARD13		229
PROCESSOR FULL FROM AN ACTIVE CL FUNCTION		230
CARD1-CL		231
CL(DS,TEST FOR CL,		232
CARD2- CL		233
CARD3-CL CCL.28).		234
CL(PS,CL(RS)CL(CL,TEST FOR CL)).		235
CARD1		236
CARD 2		237
CARD3		238
CARD4		239
CARD5		240
CARD6		241
CARD7		242
CARD8		243
CARD9		244
CARD10		245
CARD 11		246
PROCESSOR FULL FROM A NEUTRAL CL FUNCTION		247
CARD1		248
CARD2		249
CARD3		250
CARD4		251
CARD5		252
CL(CL,TEST-CL)CL(CL,TEST-CL)CL(CL,TEST-CL)CL(CL,TEST-CL).		253
GARBAGE COLLECTION		254
CL(TN).		255
CL(PS,TEST FOR ORDINARY CHARACTER WHEN TRAC PROCESSOR FULL)		256
CARD1		257
CARD2		258
CARD3		259
CARD4		260
CARD5		261
CARD6		262
CARD7		263
CARD8		264
		265
		266

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267
268
269
270

CARD9
CARD10
CARD13

IIB.14 Results

. . . pages 121-151

PAGE 1

RESULTS

```

1 *****
2 *****
3 *****
4 *****
5 *****
6 *****
7 *****
8 *****
9 *****
10 *****
11 *****
12 *****
13 *****
14 *****
15 *****
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18 *****
19 *****
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31 *****
32 *****
33 *****
34 *****
35 *****
36 *****
37 *****
38 *****

*****
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
PS"

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"NULL VALUE FCRM1"
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++
+++++DS"NULL VALUE FCRM1"
DS"NULL VALUE FCRM2
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++
+++++DS"NULL VALUE FORM2
PF"NULL VALUE FCRM1
+++++NULL VALUE FCRM+++++
+++++PF"NULL VALUE FCRM1
PF"NULL VALUE FCRM2
+++++NULL VALUE FCRM+++++
+++++PF"NULL VALUE FORM2
PS"

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"NULL VALUE FCRM1"FCRM1 IS REDEFINED IT IS NOT NULL ANY MORE
PF"NULL VALUE FCRM1
FORM1 IS REDEFINED IT IS NOT NULL ANY MORE
PS"

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
DA
PS"

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"FCRM1" FIRST DEFINED FCRM
DS"FCRM2"2ND DEFINED A FCRM B C
DS"FCRM3"3RD DEFINED FCRM

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PAGE 2

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SS"FCRM2"A"B"C                                     39
PS"                                                  40
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++        41
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++      42
RS                                                  43
DS"B"BBB                                           44
PS"B                                               45
B                                                  46
CL"FORM2"AAA"BBB"CCC                             47
PS"2ND DEFINED AAA FCRM BBB CCC                   48
2ND DEFINED AAA FCRM BBB CCC                       49
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++     50
RS                                                  51
DA                                                  52
PS"                                                  53
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++        54
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++      55
RS                                                  56
DS"STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE"                       57
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++              58
+++++DS"STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE"                  59
PS"                                                  60
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++        61
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++      62
RS                                                  63
DS"STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE                         64
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++              65
+++++DS"STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE                    66
PS"                                                  67
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++        68
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++      69
RS                                                  70
CL"STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE                         71
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++  72
+++++CALL TO A FORM WITH NULL VALUE+++++          73
+++++CL"STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE                    74
PS"                                                  75
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++        76

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 77
RS 78
CL"STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE 79
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 80
+++++CALL TO A FCRM WITH NULL VALUE+++++ 81
+++++CL"STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE 82
PS" 83
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 84
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 85
RS 86
CL"STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE 87
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 88
+++++CALL TO A FCRM WITH NULL VALUE+++++ 89
+++++CL"STRING1 WITH NULL VALUE 90
CL"STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE 91
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 92
+++++CALL TO A FCRM WITH NULL VALUE+++++ 93
+++++CL"STRING2 WITH NULL VALUE 94
EQ""STRINGS EQUAL SINCE BCTH HAVE NULL VALUE"ERRCR 95
PS"STRINGS EQUAL SINCE BCTH HAVE NULL VALUE 96
STRINGS EQUAL SINCE BCTH HAVE NULL VALUE 97
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 98
RS 99
DA 100
PS" 101
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 102
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 103
RS 104
DS"FCRM1" FIRST DEFINED FCRM 105
DS"FCRM2"2ND DEFINED A FCRM B C 106
DS"FCRM3"3RD DEFINED FCRM 107
SS"FCRM2"A"B"C 108
PS" 109
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 110
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 111
RS 112
CL"FCRM2" CARD1 113
CARD2 114
"

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PAGE 4

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CARD3
CARD4
CARD5
"
CARD6
++++NC PLACE IN FSTORE FCRM CANNOT BE CALLED++++
++++CL"FCRM2" CARD1
++++
++++
++++
++++
++++
++++
++++
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DA
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"TESTEQ"2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
EQ""(CL,TESTEQ)"ERRCR FUNCTION
CL"TESTEQ
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL
2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"EQUAL-NULL"THIS EQUAL FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
EQ"STRING1"STRING1"ERROR
PS"
CARD5
CARD6
CARD4
"
CARD3
CARD4
CARD5
CARD6
++++
++++
++++
++++
++++
++++
++++
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DA
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"TESTEQ"2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
EQ""(CL,TESTEQ)"ERRCR FUNCTION
CL"TESTEQ
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL
2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CF EQ FUNCTION ARE EQUAL SINCE BOTH NULL
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"EQUAL-NULL"THIS EQUAL FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
EQ"STRING1"STRING1"ERROR
PS"

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153 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
154 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
155 RS
156 EQ"STRING"TEST"ERRORR FUNCTION"%{CL,EQUAL-NULL}
157 CL"EQUAL-NULL
158 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
159 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
160 PS"THIS EQUAL FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
161 THIS EQUAL FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
162 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
163 RS
164 DS"EQUAL-NULL1"THIS EQ FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
165 EQ"STRING1"STRING2"ERRORR"
166 PS"
167 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
168 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
169 RS
170 EQ"STRING"STRING"%{CL,EQUAL-NULL1}"ERRORR
171 CL"EQUAL-NULL1
172 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
173 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
174 PS"THIS EQ FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
175 THIS EQ FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE
176 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
177 RS
178 TF
179 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
180 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
181 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
182 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
183 STORE CF FORMS
184 *****
185 X1 MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
186 X2 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN
187 X3 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR YOU
188 X4 HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH
189
190 THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS
+++++ERRORR FUNCTION ,CCMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
```

PAGE 6

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191 +++++CLX1"TAILOR"FLAT"CITY"LCNDCN
192 MR TAYLOR HAS A FLAT IN THE CITY OF LCNDCN
193 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
194 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
195 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
196 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
197 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
198 CLASSIC TO
199 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN
200 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
201 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
202 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
203 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
204 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
205 CLASSIC TO
206 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
207 AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CCNTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR MAR
208 KER1
209 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
210 +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
211 +++++CL"X5
212 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
213 +++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
214 NOMARKERS-NCARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
215 +++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
216 NOMARKERS-NCARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
217 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A RCCM IS RESERVED FOR YOU
218 HE WENT TO STOCKHOLM WITH THE INTENTION OF MEETING FRIENDS
219 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
220 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
221 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
222 IS MY
223 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
224 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
225 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
226 IS MY
227 THIS IS MY BCK
228

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229 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
230 PS"
231 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
232 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
233 RS
234 DS"EQUAL"(EQ,(RS),X1,(,(PS,(CL,X1))),((,(PS,(CL,))),(CL,EQUAL)
235 CL"EQUAL
236 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
237 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
238 RS
239 EQ"X1"X1"(PS,(CL,X1))"(,(PS,(CL,)))
240 CL"X1
241 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
242 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
243 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
244 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
245 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
246 PS"MR HAS A IN THE CF
247 MR HAS A IN THE CF
248 CL"EQUAL
249 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
250 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
251 RS
252 EQ"FUNNY NAME"X1"(PS,(CL,X1))"(,(PS,(CL,)))
253 CL"
254 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
255 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
256 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
257 PS" IS MY
258 IS MY
259 CL"EQUAL
260 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
261 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
262 RS
263 PF"X1
264 MR &1 HAS A &2 IN THE &3 CF &4
265 PF"X2
266 &1 CLASSIC &2 TC &1 &3

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PF"X3
AFTER LUNCH &1 CCNTINUE &3 &4 &2 A RCCM IS RESERVED FOR &1
PF"
&1 IS MY &2
LN"NAME
NAME
NAME X2
NAME X4
NAME X1
NAME X3
NAME EQUAL
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++
EQ"X1"&(PS,&(CL,X1))"&(PS,&(CL,))
CL"
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
PS" IS MY
IS MY
CL"EQUAL
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
LN"NAME
NAME
NAMEX2
NAMEX4
NAMEX1
NAMEX3
NAMEEQUAL
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++
LN"NAME
NAME
NAME X2
NAME X4
NAME X1
NAME X3
NAME EQUAL

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305 +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
306 LN COMMA MISSING
307 +++++ERROR FUNCTION,CCMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
308 +++++LN COMMA MISSING
309 LN"
310 X2
311 X4
312 X1
313 X3
314 EQUAL
315 +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
316 EQ"X1"$(PS,$$(CL,X1))"$(PS,$$(CL,))
317 CL"
318 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
319 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
320 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
321 PS" IS MY
322 IS MY
323 CL"EQUAL
324 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
325 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
326 RS
327 TF
328 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
329 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
330 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
331 IS MY
332 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
333 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
334 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
335 +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
336 +++++CL"
337 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
338 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
339 +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
340 +++++CL"EQUAL
341 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
342 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

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+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FROM IN STORE+++++ 343
+++++PF"X1 344
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FROM IN STORE+++++ 345
+++++PF"X2 346
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FROM IN STORE+++++ 347
+++++PF"X3 348
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FROM IN STORE+++++ 349
+++++PF" 350
+++++THERE ARE NO FROMS IN STORE+++++ 351
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 352
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 353
((COSTAS)STATHOPOULCS) 354
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 355
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 356
COSTAS&STATHOPOULCS 357
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 358
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 359
COSTAS&STATHOPOULCS 360
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 361
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 362
STATHOPOULCS 363
COSTAS& 364
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 365
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 366
+++++ERROR CODED FUNCTION DELETED+++++ 367
+++++ABC"DATA STRING*/-..... ERROR1 368
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 369
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 370
+++++ERROR CODED FUNCTION DELETED+++++ 371
+++++DEF"12+35=47 ERROR2 372
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 373
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 374
FIRST CHARACTER OF SECOND CARD IS QUOTE AND EXECUTION DOES NOT TERMINATE 375
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 376
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 377
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 378
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 379
----- 380

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381 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
382 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
383 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
384 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
385 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
386 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
387 THERE IS NC SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE
388 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
389 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
390 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
391 THERE IS NC SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE
392 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
393 PS"
394 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
395 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
396 RS
397 PS"GIVE NAME FOR TEXT
398 GIVE NAME FOR TEXT
399 RS
400 PS"GIVE THE TEXT
401 GIVE THE TEXT
402 RS
403 DS"TEXT-NAME"THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE
404 PS"GIVE THE NAME CF THE TEXT
405 GIVE THE NAME CF THE TEXT
406 RS
407 CL"TEXT-NAME
408 +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
409 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
410 PS"THERE IS NC SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE
411 THERE IS NC SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE
412 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
413 RS
414 TF
415 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
416 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
417 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
418 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

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+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 419
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 420
GIVE NAME FOR TEXT 421
GIVE THE TEXT 422
GIVE THE NAME CF THE TEXT 423
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 424
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 425
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 426
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 427
GIVE NAME FOR TEXT 428
GIVE THE TEXT 429
GIVE THE NAME CF THE TEXT 430
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 431
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 432
THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRECCSTAS NICKOLAS STATHOPOULOS 433
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 434
PS" 435
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 436
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 437
RS 438
DS"EQUAL"(EQ,(RS),TEXT-NAME,(EQ(PS,EQ(CL,TEXT-NAME))),(EQ(PS,EQ(CL,MY NAME))))EQ 439
(CL,EQUAL) 440
CL"EQUAL 441
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 442
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 443
RS 444
EQ"TEXT-NAME"TEXT-NAME"(EQ(PS,EQ(CL,TEXT-NAME))"EQ(PS,EQ(CL,MY NAME)) 445
CL"TEXT-NAME 446
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 447
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 448
PS"THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE 449
THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE 450
CL"EQUAL 451
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 452
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 453
RS 454
EQ"FUNNY-NAME"TEXT-NAME"(EQ(PS,EQ(CL,TEXT-NAME))"EQ(PS,EQ(CL,MY NAME)) 455
CL"MY NAME 456

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+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"COSTAS NICKCLAS STATHCPCULCS
COSTAS NICKCLAS STATHCPCULCS
CL"EQUAL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
PF"TEXT-NAME
THERE IS NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE
PF"MY NAME
COSTAS NICKCLAS STATHCPCULCS
PF"TEXT STORING
$(DS,$(PS,GIVE NAME FOR TEXT)$ (RS),$(PS,GIVE THE TEXT)$ (RS))$(CL,$(PS,GIVE THE
NAME OF THE TEXT)$ (RS))
LN"NAME
NAME TEXT STORING
NAME TEXT-NAME
NAME MY NAME
NAME EQUAL
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
EQ""TEXT-NAME"$ (PS,$ (CL,TEXT-NAME))"$ (PS,$ (CL,MY NAME))
CL"MY NAME
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"COSTAS NICKCLAS STATHCPCULCS
COSTAS NICKCLAS STATHCPCULCS
CL"EQUAL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
DA
EQ""TEXT-NAME"$ (PS,$ (CL,TEXT-NAME))"$ (PS,$ (CL,MY NAME))
CL"MY NAME
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
+++++CL"MY NAME
PS"

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+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 495
CL"EQUAL 496
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 497
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++ 498
+++++CL"EQUAL 499
PS" 500
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 501
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 502
RS 503
PF"TEXT-NAME 504
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++ 505
+++++PF"TEXT-NAME 506
PF"MY NAME 507
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++ 508
+++++PF"MY NAME 509
PF"TEXT STORING 510
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++ 511
+++++PF"TEXT STORING 512
LN"NAME 513
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++ 514
PS" 515
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 516
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 517
RS 518
PS"CHARACTER STRING 519
CHARACTER STRING 520
PS" 521
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 522
PS" 523
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 524
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 525
RS 526
DS"STRING1 WITH NULL NAME 527
PF" 528
STRING1 WITH NULL NAME 529
STRING2 WITH NULL NAME 530
+++++ERROR CODED FUNCTION DELETED+++++ 531
+++++STRING2 WITH NULL NAME 532
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DS"STRING2 WITH NULL NAME
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"STRING2 WITH NULL NAME
STRING2 WITH NULL NAME
+++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS STRING3"COMMA MISSING AFTER 1ST ARG.
+++++ERROR FUNCTION THERE IS NC COMMA AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++UNDEFINED STRING FOR THE FOLLOWING FUNCTION*****
+++++DS STRING3"COMMA MISSING AFTER 1ST ARG.
DS"STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++
+++++DS"STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE
DS"STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE"
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++
+++++DS"STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE"
PS"

+++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++CALL TO A FCRM WITH NULL VALUE+++++
+++++CL"STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

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++++CALL TC A FCRM WITH NULL VALUE+++++ 571
+++++CL"STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE 572
PS" 573
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 574
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 575
RS 576
LN"NAME 577
NAME 578
NAME STRING4 WITH NULL VALUE 579
NAME STRING5 WITH NULL VALUE 580
+++++THERE ARE NC FCRMS IN STORE+++++ 581
PS" 582
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 583
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 584
RS 585
DS"CCBCL PROGRAM" T 586
HIS ARTICLE CATEGCRISES VARICUS COMPUTER TRAINING NEEDS THAT EXIST TODAY 587
AND CONSIDERS WHO IS BEST ABLE TC PROVIDE 588
SUITABLE COURSES .SUGGESTIONS ARE 589
MADE AS TC WHAT ACTICN 590
IS REQUIRED TC CC-CRDINATE 591
592
+++++THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FOR FORMS+++++ 593
+++++DS"CCBCL PROGRAM" +++++ 594
+++++THERE IS NC PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FCR FORMS+++++ 595
+++++ THIS ARTICLE CATEGCRISES VARICUS COMPUTER TRAINING NEEDS THA+++++ 596
+++++THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FOR FORMS+++++ 597
+++++T EXIST TODAY AND CCNSIDERS WHO IS BEST ABLE TC PROVIDE +++++ 598
+++++THERE IS NC PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FCR FORMS+++++ 599
+++++ SUITABLE COURSES .SUGGESTIONS ARE +++++ 600
+++++THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FOR FORMS+++++ 601
+++++ MADE AS TC WHAT ACTION +++++ 602
+++++THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FOR FORMS+++++ 603
+++++ IS REQUIRED TC C+++++ 604
+++++THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FCR FCRMS+++++ 605
+++++C-CRDINATE 606
PS" 607
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 608

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 609
RS 610
DA 611
PS" 612
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 613
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 614
RS 615
DS"AFTER DELETION"THIS FCRM IS CREATED AFTER DELETING ALL EXISTING FORMS FROM F 616
STORE 617
PS" 618
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 619
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 620
RS 621
CL"AFTER DELETION 622
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 623
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 624
PS"THIS FORM IS CREATED AFTER DELETING ALL EXISTING FORMS FROM FSTORE 625
THIS FCRM IS CREATED AFTER DELETING ALL EXISTING FORMS FROM FSTORE 626
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 627
RS 628
PS" C01030 AUTHCR. CCSTAS-ST 629
C01030 AUTHCR. CCSTAS-ST 630
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 631
RS 632
DS"RIGHT PARENTHESIS") 633
PS" 634
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 635
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 636
RS 637
CL"RIGHT PARENTHESIS 638
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 639
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 640
PS") 641
) 642
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 643
RS 644
RS 645
RS 646

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DS"LEFT PARENTHESIS"(
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"LEFT PARENTHESIS
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"(
(
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"FCRM"THE POINTS REQUIRED DESCRIBE THE SHAPE
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS FORM"A"B"C
+++++ERRCR FUNCTION ,CCMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++STRING NCN SEGMENTED+++++
+++++SS FORM"A"B"C
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS"FORM
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++SS"FORM
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS"FORM"
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++SS"FORM"
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

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RS
SS"FORM"POINTS"RE"
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
PF"FORM
THE &1 &2QUI&2D DESCRIBE THE SHAPE
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"FCRM"POINTS"RE
DS"FORM"THE POINTS REQUIRED DESCRIBE THE SHAPE
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS"FCRM"POINTS"RE
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
PF"FORM
THE &1 &2QUI&2D DESCRIBE THE SHAPE
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"REQUIEM"UNDER THE WIDE AND STARRY SKY/DIG THE GRAVE AND LET ME LIE./GLAD DID
I LIVE AND GLADLY DIE"/AND I LAID ME DCWN WITH A WILL./ THIS BE THE VERSE YOU
GRAVE FCR ME/HERE HE LIES WHERE HE LONGED TO BE/HOME IS THE SAILOR HOME FRCM SE
A /AND THE HUNTER HOM FRCM THE HILL.
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
SS"REQUIEM"GRAVE"LIES

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++++FCRM CANNOT BE SEGMENTED,STORE FULL+++++ 723
++++SS"REQUIEM"GRAVE"LIES 724
PS" 725
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 726
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 727
RS 728
DA 729
PS" 730
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 731
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 732
RS 733
DS"EMPTY FSTORE"FCRM CREATED AFTER SS FUNCTION MESSAGE 734
PS" 735
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 736
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 737
RS 738
CL"EMPTY FSTORE 739
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 740
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 741
PS"FCRM CREATED AFTER SS FUNCTION MESSAGE 742
FORM CREATED AFTER SS FUNCTION MESSAGE 743
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 744
RS 745
PS ALL IS FLUX NOTHING IS STATIONARY. 746
++++ERROR FUNCTION***PS ALL IS FLUX NOTHING IS STATIONARY. 747
PS"ALL IS FLUX NOTHING IS STATIONARY. 748
ALL IS FLUX NOTHING IS STATIONARY. 749
PS" 750
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 751
RS 752
TN 753
PS" 754
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 755
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 756
RS 757
DS"FCRM1"THIS FCRM WILL BE REDEFINED 758
DS"FCRM2"THAN TC RUST CUT 759
760

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PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"FORM1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"FORM2
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"THIS FCRM WILL BE REDEFINED/THAN TO RUST CUT
THIS FCRM WILL BE REDEFINED/THAN TO RUST CUT
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"FORM1"IT IS BETTER TO WEAR CUT
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"FORM1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"FORM2
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"IT IS BETTER TO WEAR CUT/THAN TO RUST CUT
IT IS BETTER TO WEAR CUT/THAN TO RUST CUT
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS""
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++
+++++DS""
CL"
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++CALL TO A FCRM WITH NULL VALUE+++++
+++++CL"
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	837
RS	838
CL"FCRM1	839
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	840
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++	841
PS FCRM1 IS REDEFINED DOES NOT CONTAIN MARKERS	842
+++++ERROR FUNCTION*****PS FCRM1 IS REDEFINED DOES NOT CONTAIN MARKERS	843
CL"FCRM1	844
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	845
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++	846
PS"FCRM1 IS REDEFINED DOES NOT CONTAIN MARKERS	847
FCRM1 IS REDEFINED DOES NOT CONTAIN MARKERS	848
PS"	849
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	850
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	851
RS	852
DA	853
PS"	854
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	855
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	856
RS	857
LN"STRING	858
+++++THERE ARE NO FCRMS IN STORE+++++	859
PS"	860
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	861
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	862
RS	863
DA	864
PS"	865
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	866
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	867
RS	868
TN	869
PS"	870
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	871
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	872
RS	873
EQ A2"A3"A4"A5	874


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+++++ERROR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++
+++++EQ A2"A3"A4"A5
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ"A2"A3"A4
+++++ERROR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++
+++++EQ"A2"A3"A4
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ"A2"A3
+++++ERROR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++
+++++EQ"A2"A3
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ"A2
+++++ERROR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++
+++++ERROR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++
+++++EQ"A2
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ
+++++ERROR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++
+++++EQ
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ"A"A"ERROR
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 913
RS 914
EQ A2"A3"A4"A5 915
+++++ERRCR FUNCTION NCTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++ 916
+++++EQ A2"A3"A4"A5 917
PS" 918
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 919
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 920
RS 921
EQ"A2"A3"A4 922
+++++ERROR FUNCTION NCTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN+++++ 923
+++++EQ"A2"A3"A4 924
PS" 925
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 926
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 927
RS 928
EQ"A2"A2"VALUE FCURTH"ERRCR 929
PS"VALUE FCURTH 930
VALUE FCURTH 931
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 932
RS 933
EQ""VALUE FOURTH"ERRCR 934
PS"VALUE FCURTH 935
VALUE FCURTH 936
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 937
RS 938
DS"FCRM1"NCT NULL 939
DS"FCRM2 940
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++ 941
+++++DS"FORM2 942
DS"FCRM3" 943
+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++ 944
+++++DS"FORM3" 945
EQ""VALUE FCURTH" 946
PS"VALUE FCURTH 947
VALUE FCURTH 948
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 949
RS 950
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CL"FORM3
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++CALL TO A FORM WITH NULL VALUE+++++
+++++CL"FORM3
EQ"A2"A2"ERRCR
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ"A2"A3"ERRCR"VALUE FIFTH
PS"VALUE FIFTH
VALUE FIFTH
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
EQ"A3"ERRCR"VALUE FIFTH
PS"VALUE FIFTH
VALUE FIFTH
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"FORM2
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++CALL TO A FORM WITH NULL VALUE+++++
+++++CL"FORM2
CL"FORM1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"NOT NULL"ERROR"VALUE FIFTH
PS"VALUE FIFTH
VALUE FIFTH
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"FORM1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"FORM3
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++CALL TO A FORM WITH NULL VALUE+++++
+++++CL"FORM3

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CL"FORM2
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++CALL TO A FORM WITH NULL VALUE+++++
++++CL"FORM2
EQ"NOT NULL"ERRCR"
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
++++TRAC JCB FINISHED THANK YOU GCCC-BYE,YEIA-XARA COSTAS+++++
PRCESSOR FULL FROM AN ACTIVE RS FUNCTION
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
RS
++++VALUE OF ACTIVE RS EXCEEDS LIMITS PRCESSOR FULL+++++
++++CARD1 RS
++++ CARD RS
++++ CARD3 RS
++++
++++CARD 4 RS
++++ CARD 5 RS
++++ CARD 6 RS
++++ CARD 7 RS
++++ CARD 8 RS
++++ CARD 9 RS
++++ CARD 10 RS
++++ CARD 11
++++ CARD 12
++++
++++))" SR "SR MCRF LLUF RCSSECCRP"SD "SP
PRCESSOR FULL FROM A NEUTRAL RS FUNCTION
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
++++NEU VALUE CF META= 2 PI= 8+++++

```

```

+++++PROCESSOR FULL,EXECUTION STOPS+++++
+++++PI= 2+++++
+++++) "
+++++
+++++
+++++ 11 DRAC
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++ 8 DRAC
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++ KDRAC
+++++
+++++
+++++ 2DRAC
+++++
+++++
+++++ 1DRAC "SP
PROCESSOR FULL FROM AN ACTIVE CL FUNCTION
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++VALUE OF ACTIVE CL EXCEEDS LIMITS PROCESSOR FULL+++++
+++++$(PS,$$(RS)$(CL,TEST FOR CL))" CARDI-CL
+++++ LC RCF TSET"LC
+++++ 11 DRAC
+++++C
+++++ 01DRAC
+++++
+++++ 9DRAC
+++++
+++++ 8DRAC
+++++
+++++ 7DRAC
+++++
+++++ 6DRAC
+++++
+++++ 5D+++++
+++++RAC

```

```
+++++ 4DRAC 1065
+++++ 1066
+++++ 1067
+++++AC 1068
+++++ 1069
+++++ 1070
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++ 1071
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1072
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 1073
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1074
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1075
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1076
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1077
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1078
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1079
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 16 PI= 58+++++ 1080
+++++PROCESSOR FULL,EXECUTION STOPS+++++ 1081
+++++PI= 16+++++ 1082
+++++%(CL,TEST-CL))" 3+++++ 1083
+++++DRAC 2DRAC 1084
+++++ 1085
+++++ 1086
+++++ 1087
+++++ 1088
+++++ 1089
+++++ 1090
+++++ 1091
+++++ 1092
+++++AC 1093
+++++ 1094
+++++ 1095
+++++ 1096
+++++ 1097
+++++ 1098
+++++ 1099
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++ 1100
PS" 1101
1102
```

```
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE * IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 926      PI= 961+++++
PS"TEST FCR CRDINARY CHARACTER WHEN TRAC PRCESSOR FULL
TEST FCR CRDINARY CHARACTER WHEN TRAC PRCESSOR FULL
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 834      PI= 926+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 742      PI= 834+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 650      PI= 742+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 558      PI= 650+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 466      PI= 558+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 374      PI= 466+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 282      PI= 374+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 190      PI= 282+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 98       PI= 190+++++
+++++NEU VALUE CF META= 6        PI= 98+++++
PS"
CARD1
CARD2
CARD3
CARD4
CARD5
CARD6
CARD7
CARD8
CARD9
CARD10
CARD13

CARD1
CARD2
CARD3
CARD4
CARD5
CARD6
CARD7
CARD8
CARD9
CARD10
```

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CARD13

1141
1142
1143
1144
1145

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE * IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
+++++TRAC JCB FINISHED THANK YCU GCCD-BYE,YEIA-XARA CCSTAS+++++

PART IIC:

TRAC LANGUAGE:

TRAC APPLICATIONS

PART II: TRAC LANGUAGE

C. TRAC APPLICATIONS

IIC.1 Introduction

In this part some TRAC programs are included. They are not intended to be sophisticated since their main purpose is to test the TRAC interpreter which contains the TRAC scanning algorithm and the implemented TRAC primitive functions. There are some programs that could actually be written in a simpler way and yet provide the same results. The elaborate way in programming is chosen sometimes to prove the efficiency of the implemented system even in some awkward situations.

For more efficient programming in the TRAC system one should include in the implementation only the main primitive TRAC functions and then add some specialized primitive functions or user procedures of local interest. In this way the system would operate more efficiently for a particular installation.

The programs presented here are divided into groups, each referring either to one function or to a set of functions. They were written during the development of the present implementation in the following way:- The first group refers to the main TRAC primitive functions and it was written after these functions had been added to the TRAC system, which at the beginning contained only the TRAC algorithm. The TRAC algorithm together with the main primitive functions could then be used as an interpreter to interpret and execute procedures written in the TRAC language and including only these main primitive functions.

All other implemented functions were added to the system one at a time in the form of subroutines. This made it possible to add new

functions without affecting the rest of the system. Each new function had to be tested. A new group of programs was then included to test it. This set of programs also included the added function and the functions which had been implemented already. The order in the group of programs shows the order in which the TRAC functions were implemented.

Some programs from each group are described fully. The remaining ones could be checked from a terminal in interactive mode. The trace on function would be helpful for following the flow of execution on the neutral string and for understanding the logic of each program.

The listing for all programs is given first and it is followed by their execution in the same order. A title for each program facilitates reference between listing, execution and explanations given for each of them. All programs will be referred to by their title subsequently.

IIC.2 Execution of TRAC Programs

It has been mentioned already that at the beginning and at the completion of every processing cycle the TRAC "idling procedure", $\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{RS}))$ is automatically loaded into the TRAC processor, and that therefore any processing is done in the second argument of the print string function. In fact all TRAC computations are made on functions nested within the argument string of some other function.

The idling procedure is loaded on the active string and is scanned from left to right and the evaluated characters are moved to the neutral string. The read string function is replaced by its value which is any character string read from the tele-typewriter. This value is scanned again according to the TRAC algorithm and all evaluated characters are moved to the neutral string where they form the evaluated functions and

then the appropriate action for each function is taken. When there is no further input string to be evaluated and all functions in the neutral string have been executed, the print string function of the idling procedure prints out any character remaining on the neutral string and the TRAC processor is reinitialized by reloading the idling procedure.

Every time the idling procedure is loaded, the TRAC processor asks for data when the read string function is evaluated. The data, given from the teletypewriter, are evaluated by the TRAC algorithm. When no more data are available, the moment the read string function of the idling procedure is executed, the null string is printed out, since this is the one which replaces the rs function, and the idling procedure is reloaded to ask subsequently for data.

In the present implementation, it is possible for the user to prevent the loading of the idling procedure. This is necessary when his particular job has finished and he has no more data for processing. Then, as the appropriate message says, he can type at the first position of his input string, a special character (here the apostrophe is chosen) and execution terminates. For a subsequent job the TRAC interpreter is called and execution begins always with the evaluation of the idling procedure.

The executed TRAC programs follow. The explanations given for each of the examples which are examined in detail are in some cases preceded by the description of the flow of execution and the steps taken in the neutral string in the order in which they occur.

IIC.3 Examples of TRAC Programs Executed

IIC.3.1 Example Test-1 functions RS, PS, CL, DS, SS

(a) Flow of execution from the neutral stack

```

aPScaRSe1
aPScnPSc --- ... --- e2
aPScnPSc***...***TEST-1 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS***...***e3
aPScaDScAlcaRSe4
aPScaDScAlcOVER THE M1 AND OVER THE WAVES(, )UNDER THE M2 AND UNDER THE
M3e5
aPScaSScAlcM1cM2cM3e6
aPScaDScA2c€(CL,A1,MOUNTAINS,FOUNTAINS,GRAVES)e7
aPScaPSc€(CL,A2)e8
aPScaPScnCLcA2e9
aPScaPSc€(CL,A1,MOUNTAINS,FOUNTAINS,GRAVES)e10
aPScaPScCLcA2e11
aPScaPScCLcAlcMOUNTAINScFOUNTAINScGRAVESe12
aPScaPScOVER THE MOUNTAINS AND OVER THE WAVES, UNDER THE FOUNTAINS AND
UNDER THE GRAVESe13
aPScaPSc --- ... --- e14
aPSce15

```

(b) Description of execution

In this and all the following examples the idling procedure is loaded in the active string, and execution begins with the print string function. The evaluated functions are described in the order in which they are executed from the neutral string.

(1) When the read string function of the idling procedure is executed it causes the processor to accept input from the typewriter. This is the value of an active function. It replaces the function in the

active string, the scanning pointer is set to its first character and the scanning process is repeated from left to right. The input here consists of five cards up to the apostrophe, the terminating character.

(2) The first evaluated function of the input is the print string function $\text{\$}(PS, \text{-----})$. This prints out one line of "-" used to separate each example from the following one. After its evaluation, the ps function is deleted from the neutral string since it is a null-valued function.

(3) The following function is $\text{\$}(PS, \text{**** ... TEST-1 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS***...})$. It prints out **** ... TEST-1 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CR*DS*SS****...**, which is the title for the particular example and it is deleted from the neutral string as a null-valued function.

(4) The expression $\text{\$}(DS, A1, \text{\$}(RS))$ follows. This is an example of the "define string" primitive function. Here the third argument, which is the form recorded, is another function, the "read string" function, which appears in the active form. It is replaced by its value, which is the character string.

OVER THE M1 AND OVER THE WAVES ((,)) UNDER THE M2 AND UNDER THE M3

This string is evaluated by the scanning algorithm since it is the value of an active function. It contains no other functions and it remains unchanged, only one of the two pairs of parentheses which enclose the comma being removed during the scanning process.

(5) The define string function now causes recording of the evaluated string OVER THE M1 AND OVER THE WAVES (,) UNDER THE M2 AND UNDER THE M3 in the memory under the name A1. The ds function has null value and is therefore deleted, after being executed, from the neutral string and the scanning pointer is set to the first character of the next function in the active string.

(6) The next function $\text{\$}(SS, A1, M1, M2, M3)$ is an example of the segment string function. The form named A1 is taken from storage and is scanned

from left to right for occurrences of the string M1. A substring is found matching M1. The location of the match is marked and the matching substring is excluded from further action, creating a segment gap given the ordinal value one. There is only one match for the string M1. The same process is repeated for the arguments M2 and M3. At the end, three segment gaps are created, one for each argument, M1, M2 and M3, and they are marked with markers of ordinal value 1, 2 and 3 respectively. At the end the marked form A1, along with its pointers and ordinal identifiers for the segment gaps, is put back into storage with the name A1. After the segment string function is executed, the form A1 is stored as the string OVER THE m_1 AND OVER THE WAVES (,) UNDER THE m_2 AND UNDER THE m_3 where the m_i represent the internal markers and the index i denotes their ordinal value. The ss function has null value and after its execution is deleted from the neutral string and the scanning pointer set to the first character of the next function in the active string.

(7) The expression $\mathfrak{E}(\text{DS}, \text{A2}, (\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{A1}, \text{MOUNTAINS}, \text{FOUNTAINS}, \text{GRAVES})))$ is another example where the define string function is used to store not text but another function. This function $\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{A1}, \text{MOUNTAINS}, \text{FOUNTAINS}, \text{GRAVES})$ is protected from evaluation by a pair of parentheses, which is known as the quote mode in TRAC. Thus another form named A2 is created in storage which has as value the previous string which happens here to be another function. This ds function is replaced by its null value in the neutral string and the scanning process continues from the next character in the active string.

(8) The next expression $\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, (\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{A2})))$ demonstrates the use of the quote mode in TRAC language. During the scanning process the enclosing pair of parentheses protects the call function $\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{A2})$ from evaluation. The string $\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{A2})$ is the second argument of the print string function and it is printed out without any alteration. Thus the result of the above expression is the printed string $\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{A2})$ as it is

shown in the execution sheet. The null value ps function is deleted from the neutral string when executed and the scanning continues from the next character in the active string.

(9) The following expression $\text{\$}(PS, \text{\$}\text{\$}(CL, A2))$ is an example of the neutral mode. This is a nested expression and the inner function $\text{\$}\text{\$}(CL, A2)$ is evaluated first. This is a function in neutral mode which has a value. Since the function is in neutral mode its value is not evaluated again. The scanning in the active string continues from the next character but the neutral function is replaced by its value in the neutral string.

(10) The second argument of the previous function is replaced by its value. This value is the stored form A2. The form A2 remains unaltered since there are no arguments in the previous call function. The final result of the expression .9 is the print out of the string $\text{\$}(CL, A1, MOUNTAINS, FOUNTAINS, GRAVES)$ as it is shown in the execution sheet. The null-valued ps function is deleted from the neutral string and the scanning pointer is set to the next character in the active string.

(11) The following expression $\text{\$}(PS, \text{\$}(CL, A2))$ is an example of the active form. It is another nested expression and the inner function $\text{\$}(CL, A2)$ is evaluated first. The result of the active call function is to place the string value of the call, namely the form A2 which is $\text{\$}(CL, A1, MOUNTAINS, FOUNTAINS, GRAVES)$, in the former location of $\text{\$}(CL, A2)$ with an expansion (or a closing up in some other cases) of the surrounding strings in the active string. Then the active function $\text{\$}(CL, A2)$ is deleted from the neutral string and the value of this function is evaluated in the neutral string.

(12) The value of the previous function is another active cl function, $\text{\$}(CL, A1, MOUNTAINS, FOUNTAINS, GRAVES)$. When it is evaluated it is replaced by its value in the active string. This value is generated by

bringing the form A1 from storage and filling the segment gaps of ordinal value 1 with string MOUNTAINS, the gaps of ordinal value 2 with string FOUNTAINS, and the gaps of ordinal value 3 with string GRAVES. When the value which is the string OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND OVER THE WAVES(,) UNDER THE FOUNTAINS AND UNDER THE GRAVES is evaluated again the comma is unquoted.

(13) The evaluated value string is the second argument of a print string function. It is printed out and the result is shown in the execution sheet. It is the string OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND OVER THE WAVES, UNDER THE FOUNTAINS AND UNDER THE GRAVES, then the null-valued print string function is deleted from the neutral string and the scanning pointer is set to the next character in the active string.

(14) The last function is another print string function and prints out one line with "-" and then is deleted from the neutral string.

(15) The final print string function belongs to the idling procedure. It prints nothing out since the second argument is null. It is deleted from the neutral string and the idling procedure is loaded in the active string for subsequent processing.

IIC.3.2 Example Test-3 functions RS, PS, CL, DS, SS

(a) Flow of execution from the neutral string

aPScARSe₁

aPScnPSc --- ... --- e₂

aPScnPSc***...***TEST-3 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS***...***e₃

aPScADScPOEMc£(RS)e₄

aPScce₅

aPScARSe₆

aPSc£(CL,POEM)e₇

aPScce₈

aPScaRSe₉

aPScnCLcPOEMe₁₀

aPSc£(RS)e₁₁

aPSce₁₂

aPScaRSe₁₃

aPScaCLcPOEMe₁₄

aPScaRSe₁₅

aPScWHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE(,)AND PRAISED THE COMING DAYe₁₆

aPSce₁₇

aPScaRSe₁₈

aPScaDScPOEMcaCLcPOEMe₁₉ V

aPScaDScPOEMcaRSe₂₀

aPScaDScPOEMcWHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE(,)AND PRAISED THE COMING

DAYe₂₁

aPSce₂₂

aPScaRSe₂₃

aPScaSScPOEMcDAWNcPRAISEDcADMIREe₂₄

aPSce₂₅

aPScaRSe₂₆

aPScnCLcPOEMe₂₇

aPScWHEN I THE USED TO (,)AND THE COMING DAYe₂₈

aPScaRSe₂₉

aPScaCLcPOEMclc2c3e₃₀

aPScWHEN I THE 1 USED TO 3,AND 2 THE COMING DAYe₃₁

aPScaRSe₃₂

aPScaCLcPOEMcMARKER1cMARKER2cMARKER3e₃₃

aPScWHEN I THE MARKER1 USED TO MARKER3,AND MARKER2 THE COMING DAYe₃₄

aPScaRSe₃₅

aPScaCLcPOEMcDAWNcPRAISEDcADMIREe₃₆

aPScWHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE,AND PRAISED THE COMING DAYe₃₇

aPScARSe₃₈

(b) Description of execution

The interactive mode of execution is demonstrated in this example. The idling procedure is loaded several times. In steps 1, 6, 9, 13, 15, 18, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38 the TRAC processor asks for input to continue. When no further processing is desirable, the terminating character is typed in the first column, in accordance with the message from the TRAC processor. If data are typed, they replace the read string function of the idling procedure and they are evaluated by the TRAC algorithm.

The description of the most significant steps follows.

(4) The expression £(DS,POEM,(£(RS))) creates a form in storage. This form has the name POEM and a value string the function £(RS) which is not evaluated since it is protected by a pair of parentheses. This allows a function to be stored as a form and given a name.

(7) The expression (£(CL,POEM)) is in quote mode. It replaces the read string function of the idling procedure and the result printed is £(CL,POEM) since the protecting pair of parentheses is removed during evaluation.

(10) The typed data is a neutral function ££(CL,POEM). It is replaced by its value in the neutral string.

(11) The value of the above is the form named POEM which is the string £(RS). Here this string is the second argument of the print string function and the result printed is £(RS).

(14) The input is an active function £(CL,POEM). It is replaced by its value, which is the function £(RS), in the active string and then it is deleted from the neutral string.

(15) The above value, £(RS), is another active function. It is replaced by its value, which is the string read from the typewriter WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE((,)) AND PRAISED THE COMING DAY, in the active string and is deleted from the neutral string.

(16) The above value is evaluated. It remains unchanged since it does not contain any function, only one pair of parentheses enclosing the comma is removed. The print string function causes print-out of the text WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE(,) AND PRAISED THE COMING DAY.

(19) The example £(DS,POEM,£(CL,POEM)) is a redefinition of the form POEM which was defined and stored previously as the character string £(RS). This expression is the string typed from the typewriter when the TRAC processor asks for more data. It shows the flexibility of the TRAC language in dealing with text or procedures at any time. This is a nested procedure which replaces the rs function of the idling procedure. The inner function £(CL,POEM) is evaluated first. It is an active function. It is replaced by its value, £(RS), in the active string and is deleted from the neutral string.

(20) The value function, £(RS), is an active one. It is replaced by its value, the character string typed from the typewriter WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE ((,)) and PRAISED THE COMING DAY, in the active string and it is deleted from the neutral string.

(21) The above value is evaluated. It remains unchanged, since it does not contain any function, only one pair of parentheses enclosing the comma is removed. The evaluated string is the third argument of the define string function. The old form POEM is erased from memory and a new one is created with the above string as content. Then the ds function is deleted from the neutral string.

(24) The £(SS,POEM,DAWN,PRAISED,ADMIRE) creates a text macro. The form POEM is retrieved from memory and it is marked with markers of ordinal value 1, 2, 3 whenever a match with the substrings DAWN, PRAISED,

ADMIRE occurs. In this way the segment string function introduces the dummy or formal variables of the macro.

Four "macro-calls" follow in 27, 30, 33 and 36. The call function in 27 does not provide parameters to be substituted for the dummy variables. The internal markers in the form POEM are replaced by null strings. The result from the function &&(CL,POEM) is the string, WHEN I THE USED TO (,)AND THE COMING DAY. This is the value of a neutral function, it is not re-evaluated and the parentheses remain. In 30 the macro-call provides the parameters 1, 2 and 3 which replace the dummy variables DAWN, PRAISED and ADMIRE. In 33 the parameters provided are MARKER1, MARKER2 and MARKER3, and finally in 36 the parameters provided are DAWN, PRAISED and ADMIRE. Each of these functions is the second argument of the print string function of the idling procedure and their value after being evaluated is printed out in the following order:

(31) WHEN I THE 1 USED TO 3, AND 2 THE COMING DAY

(34) WHEN I THE MARKER1 USED TO MARKER3, AND MARKER2 THE COMING DAY

(37) WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE, AND PRAISED THE COMING DAY

This example shows the way of using facilities of the TRAC language interactively. Here the user changes the text macro during execution time by providing parameters to replace the dummy variables. Any text or procedural statement can be used as parameter and this is one of the features that make the language very flexible.

IIC.3.3 Example Test-10 functions RS, PS, CL, DS, SS

(a) Flow of execution from neutral stack

aPScRSe₁

aPSc aPSc --- ... --- e₂

aPSc nPSc ***...***TEST-10 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS***...***e₃

aPSc aDSc QQQQcaRSe₄

aPScaDScQQQQc£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU 2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE 1)e₅
aPScaCLcQQQQe₆
aPScaPScHENCE,ALL YOU 2,AS SHORT AS ARE 1e₆₋₁
aPScaPScQQQQ****nCLcQQQQe₇
aPScaPScQQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU 2(,) AS SHORT AS ARE 1)e₈
aPSce₉
aPScaRSe₁₀
aPScaSScQQQQcaRSe₁₁
aPScaSScQQQQc1c2e₁₂
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcaRSe₁₃
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcM1cM2e₁₄
aPScaDScQQQQc£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU M2(,) AS SHORT AS ARE M1e₁₅
aPScaCLcQQQQe₁₆
aPScaPScHENCE ,ALL YOU M2,AS SHORT AS ARE M1e₁₇
aPScaPScQQQQ****nCLcQQQQe₁₈
aPScaPScQQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU M2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE M1e₁₉
aPSce₂₀
aPScaRSe₂₁
aPScaSScQQQQcaRSe₂₂
aPScaSScQQQQcM1cM2e₂₃
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcaRSe₂₄
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcMARKER1cMARKER2e₂₅
aPScaDScQQQQc£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU MARKER2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1)e₂₆
aPScaCLcQQQQe₂₇
aPScaPScHENCE,ALL YOU MARKER2,AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1e₂₈
aPScaPScQQQQ****nCLcQQQQe₂₉
aPScaPScQQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU MARKER2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1e₃₀
aPSce₃₁
aPScaRSe₃₂

```

aPScaSScQQQQcaRSe33
aPScaSScQQQQcMARKER1cMARKER2e34
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcaRSe35
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcTHE NIGHTScVAIN DELIGHTSe36
aPScaDScQQQQc£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS(,)AS SHORT AS ARE THE
  NIGHTS)e37
aPScaCLcQQQQe38
aPScaPScHENCE,ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS, AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTSe39
aPScaPScQQQQ*****nCLcQQQQe40
aPScaPScQQQQ*****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS(,)AS SHORT AS ARE
  THE NIGHTS)e41
aPSce42

```

(b) Description of execution

This is another example which is executed in the interactive mode. The first three steps are the usual ones for printing out the title of the example.

(4) The expression £(DS,QQQQ,£(RS)) is a define string function. It is a nested function and evaluation begins from the innermost function. A string is read from the typewriter and it replaces the active rs function in the active string.

(5) The input string is unquoted, since it is in the quote mode and a function is stored in memory under the name QQQQ. It is not evaluated since it is in the quote mode.

(6) The call function £(CL,QQQQ) is replaced by its value in the active string. This value is evaluated again. The stored form QQQQ is a print string function and when it is executed, the following string is printed HENCE,ALL YOU 2,AS SHORT AS ARE 1.

(7) In the expression £(PS,QQQQ*****££(CL,QQQQ)) the call function is in the neutral mode. The form QQQQ is brought from storage and it

replaces the neutral function in the neutral string. This procedure allows the print-out of any stored form. It contains a print string function and a neutral call function.

(8) The form QQQQ is printed out for inspection. It is preceded by the string QQQQ**** mainly for identification purposes. Here the form QQQQ is printed out exactly as it is stored, that is, QQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU 2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE 1.

The following steps, 11-19, give as output the following two lines:

HENCE, ALL YOU M2,AS SHORT AS ARE M1

QQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU M2(,) AS SHORT AS ARE M1

and this is accomplished by executing the procedure £(SS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(DS,QQQQ,££(CL,QQQQ,£(RS)))£(CL,QQQQ)£(PS,QQQQ****££(CL,QQQQ)) (I).

In step 12 the segment string function creates a text macro where the dummy variables are read from the typewriter.

In step 14 the define string function redefines the form QQQQ. A call function provides the parameters which replace the dummy variables. The parameters are again read as a character string from the typewriter.

In step 16 the active call function causes the first line of the above output to be printed, and finally,

in step 19 the neutral call function causes the second line of the output to be printed out.

When the same procedure is typed again, when the above execution is completed and the TRAC processor asks for data to continue the processing, steps 22-30 and 33-41 repeat the processing in the same order as above. During each processing cycle, character strings typed when the processor asks for data are used as dummy variables or to replace the dummy variables parameters.

In more detail, in steps 20-30 the string M1, M2 provides the dummy variables; the string MARKER1, MARKER2 provides the parameters replacing

them and the two lines

HENCE, ALL YOU MARKER2, AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1

QQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,) ALL YOU MARKER2(,) AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1)

are the output obtained.

Similarly in steps 33-41 the string MARKER1, MARKER2 provides the dummy variables, the string THE NIGHTS, VAIN DELIGHTS provides the parameters replacing them, and the two lines

HENCE, ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS, AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS

QQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,) ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS(,) AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS)

are the output obtained.

In this example the procedure (I) is typed three times and causes the same processing to be repeated each time. The different data that are typed, when the processor asks for input, allow the user to obtain various results.

The following example demonstrates a more efficient method of handling the same problem in TRAC language.

IIC.3.4 Example Test-11 functions RS, PS, DS, SS, CL

In this example, only the steps which are different from the corresponding ones in example 10 are described.

(a) Flow of execution from neutral stack

aPScaDScQQQc£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU 2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE 1)£(PS,QQQQ****
££(CL,QQQQ))£(SS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(DS,QQQQ,££(CL,QQQQ,£(RS)))£(CL,QQQQ)e₄

aPScaCLcQQQe₅

aPScaPScHENCE,ALL YOU 2,AS SHORT AS ARE 1e₆

aPScaPScQQQQ****nCLcQQQe₇

aPScaPScQQQQ****£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU 2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE 1)£(PS,QQQQ****
££(CL,QQQQ))£(SS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(DS,QQQQ,££(CL,QQQQ,£(RS)))£(CL,QQQQ)e₈

```

aPScaSScQQQQcaRSe9
aPScaSScQQQQclc2e10
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcaRSe11
aPScaDScQQQQcnCLcQQQQcM1cM2e12
aPScaDScQQQQc£(PS,HENCE(,)ALL YOU M2(,)AS SHORT AS ARE M1)£(PS,QQQQ****
  ££(CL,QQQQ))£(SS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(PS,QQQQ,££(CL,QQQQ,£(RS)))£(CL,QQQQ)e13
aPScaCLcQQQQe14

```

(b) Description of execution

Define string expressions can be used to store procedures in the TRAC language. The procedure which was typed every time it was executed, in the previous example, is stored here as a form with the name QQQQ.

(4) The define string expression causes a procedure to be stored under the name QQQQ. This procedure is protected from evaluation since it is presented in the quote mode. The last function of the procedure is an active call function which during execution calls the procedure to be evaluated. This procedure can be seen as a do loop in which the first statement of its range is the print string function and the last the active call function referred to above.

(5) The procedure is put into action by the following active call function £(CL,QQQQ). This causes a copy of the procedure to be loaded into the active string. The procedure is executed with the evaluation of each of the functions it contains.

(6) The print string function causes the print-out of the string HENCE, ALL YOU 2, AS SHORT AS ARE 1

(7) The expression £(PS,QQQQ****££(CL,QQQQ)) causes the print-out of the procedure QQQQ as it is stored in memory. The string QQQQ**** precedes the form for identification purposes only. This result is shown in the execution sheet.

(8) The segment string function introduces the dummy variables 1,2 as they are read from the typewriter when the processor asks for input.

(10) The define string expression £(DS, QQQQ, ££(CL, QQQQ, £(RS))) redefines the form QQQQ by replacing the dummy variables with the parameters M1, M2 as they are read from the typewriter when the processor asks again for input.

(14) The last action of the procedure is to call another copy of itself from the store into the active string for subsequent processing. Thus the £(CL, QQQQ) active call function transfers control to the beginning of the same procedure.

When the procedure QQQQ is executed subsequently the order of evaluation is the following: for the second time —

- (a) HENCE, ALL YOU M2, AS SHORT AS ARE M1
- (b) print-out of the form QQQQ
- (c) M1, M2 as dummy variables
- (d) MARKER1, MARKER2 as parameters

for the third time —

- (a) HENCE, ALL YOU MARKER2, AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1
- (b) print-out of the form QQQQ
- (c) MARKER1, MARKER2 as dummy variables
- (d) THE NIGHTS, VAIN DELIGHTS as parameters

for the fourth time —

- (a) HENCE, ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS, AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS
- (b) print-out of the form QQQQ

This loop could be an endless one. The TRAC language provides facilities for exit from a DO loop. These are conditional functions like the equal function £(eq, X1, X2, T, F) or the greater than function £(gr, D1, D2, T, F).

In this example an unconditional loop occurs when the terminating character for the TRAC job is typed and read as data.

IIC.3.5 Example Test-14 functions RS, PS, CL, DS, SS

In this and the following examples, the initial steps of the idling procedure and of the title writing are omitted.

(a) Flow of execution from neutral stack

```

aPScaDSscPOEMc£(DS, VERSEM, Y)e4
aPScaPSscPOEM*****nCLcPOEMe5
aPScaPSscPOEM*****£(DS, VERSEM, Y)e6
aPScnSScPOEMcMcYe7
aPScaPSscPOEM*****nCLcPOEMe8
aPScaPSscPOEM*****£(DS, VERSE, )e9
aPScaPScnCLcRSe10
aPScaPScnCLcPOEMclcTO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(, )MY SOLE DELIGHT THE
  HEADLONG RACEe11
aPScaPSc£(DS, VERSE1, TO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(, )MY SOLE DELIGHT THE
  HEADLONG RACE)e12
aPScaCLcRSe13
aPScaCLcPOEMclcTO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(, )MY SOLE DELIGHT THE
  HEADLONG RACEe14
aPScaDScVERSE1cTO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(, )MY SOLE DELIGHT THE
  HEADLONG RACEe15
aPScaPScnCLcVERSE1e16
aPScaPScTO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE MY SOLE(, )DELIGHT THE HEADLONG
  RACEe17
aPSce18

```

(b) Description of execution

Here a define string expression is used to store a procedural statement. This procedural statement is converted to a procedural macro by the segment string operation. Then macro calls to the procedure can be made and this causes execution of the procedure with the

parameters inserted.

(4) The define string function $\mathfrak{L}(\text{DS}, \text{VERSEM}, \text{Y})$ is stored in memory under the name POEM. It is protected from evaluation since it is presented in the quote mode.

(6) The expression $\mathfrak{L}(\text{PS}, \text{POEM}*****\mathfrak{L}(\text{CL}, \text{POEM}))$ provides the means for checking the stored form. This form, preceded by the string POEM*****, is printed out for inspection. It can be seen in the execution sheet that this result is $\text{POEM}*****\mathfrak{L}(\text{DS}, \text{VERSEM}, \text{Y})$.

(7) The segment string function converts the function stored to a macro by providing the dummy variables M, Y which are replaced internally by markers of appropriate ordinal value.

(9) The expression $\mathfrak{L}(\text{PS}, \text{POEM}*****\mathfrak{L}(\text{CL}, \text{POEM}))$ is now a call to the macro POEM. It does not provide any parameters to replace the dummy variables. As can be seen in the execution sheet, the dummy variables are replaced by null strings and the result obtained is

$\text{POEM}*****\mathfrak{L}(\text{DS}, \text{VERSE},)$

The following procedure,

$\mathfrak{L}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{L}(\text{CL}, \mathfrak{L}(\text{RS})))\mathfrak{L}(\text{CL}, \mathfrak{L}(\text{RS}))\mathfrak{L}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{L}(\text{CL}, \text{VERSE1}))$

contains two macro calls to the procedural macro POEM. The parameters provided by the rs function are identical in both calls, but the first is a neutral call and is replaced by its value in the neutral string, which is printed out for inspection by a subsequent print string function, while the second is an active call and causes its value to be evaluated from the active string. This evaluation creates another form in store. Description in detail of the above procedure follows.

(11) The value of the rs function, which provides the parameters for the first call, is evaluated.

(12) The neutral call function is replaced by its value in the neutral string and this value is printed out since it is the second argument of a print string function. The result obtained is the

character string £(DS,VERSE1, TO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(,) MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE). This is in fact the value of the first macro call which is not evaluated since its mode was neutral.

(14) The second macro call inserts the same parameters to replace the dummy variables but now the mode is active and causes execution of the procedural macro with the parameters inserted.

(15) The value of the macro call, which is identical with the above written value of the neutral call, is now evaluated in the active string. The result is a new form VERSE1 with content TO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(,) MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE to be stored in memory. The expression £(PS,££(CL,VERSE1)) simply prints out the recorded form VERSE1. Its result is the string TO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE, MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE and this proves that the second macro call is executed in the way described previously.

At the end of this processing cycle the TRAC processor asks for input. Then a similar procedure, £(PS,££(CL,£(RS)))£(CL,£(RS))£(PS,££(CL,VERSE2)), is typed in. The two macro calls are the same as previously only the inserted parameters change and this results in the recording of a new form in storage.

Steps 10-18 are repeated during this second processing and the corresponding results obtained are £(DS,VERSE2,AND FRANTIC HURRY OF THE CHASE TO START(,) PURSUE(,) AND BRING TO BAY) which is the result of the neutral macro call and AND FRANTIC HURRY OF THE CHASE TO START, PURSUE, AND BRING TO BAY, which is the result of the expression £(PS,££(CL,VERSE2)) after the execution of the active macro call £(CL,£(RS)).

IIC.3.6 Example Test-16 functions RS, PS, CL, DS, SS

(a) Flow of execution from neutral stack

aPScaDScEXcPROGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF A PROCEDURE_{e4}
aPSce₅
aPScaDScVERSE1cTHEN LET NOT WHAT I CANNOT HAVE_{e6}
aPSce₇
aPScaDScVERSE2cMY CHEER OF MIND DESTROY_{e8}
aPSce₉
aPScaDScVERSE3cWHILST THUS I SING(,)I AM A KING(,)ALTHOUGH A POOR
BLIND BOY_{e10}
aPSce₁₁
aPScaDScPROCEDUREc££(PS,(GIVE NAME***...***)£(PS,£(CL,£(RS)))£(CL,
PROCEDURE)_{e12}
aPSce₁₃
aPScaCLcPROCEDURE_{e14}
aPScaPScGIVE NAME***...***_{e15}
aPScaPScCLcaRSe₁₆
aPScaPScCLcEXe₁₇
aPScaPScPROGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF A PROCEDURE_{e18}
aPScaCLcPROCEDURE_{e19}

(b) Description of execution

This is another example of self-referencing and interaction during execution with TRAC. The expression ££(PS,(GIVE NAME***...***)£(PS,£(CL,£(RS)))£(CL,PROCEDURE) (I) is recorded in storage under the name PROCEDURE. When this procedure is put into action with an active call function, £(CL,PROCEDURE), the form PROCEDURE is retrieved from store and is moved into the active string for evaluation. The last action of this procedure is to call another copy of itself from the store

into the active processing area. The process is a do loop which does not provide means for exit. It can be executed an unlimited number of times. In the example an unconditional exit occurs when the terminating character of TRAC processing is typed as data. In steps 4, 6, 8, 10 the forms EX, VERSE1, VERSE2, VERSE3 are defined and stored.

(12) The procedure, PROCEDURE, is now recorded. It has as content the character string (I), which is not evaluated, since it is presented in the quote mode. The above procedure allows the user to call forms previously recorded and inspect their content.

(14) The procedure is put into action by the active function $\mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \text{PROCEDURE})$. This is replaced by its value in the active string and is deleted from the neutral string.

(15) The first function of the procedure is the neutral print string function $\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, (\text{GIVE NAME}***...***))$. Its result is the print-out of the string GIVE NAME***...***. After being executed the print string function is deleted from the neutral string.

(16) The next nested functional expression, $\mathfrak{E}(\text{PS}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{CL}, \mathfrak{E}(\text{RS})))$, is now evaluated. The innermost active read string function is evaluated first. The user is informed by the previous message GIVE NAME ***...*** and when the processor asks for data, he types the name of the form he wants to inspect.

(17) The name EX is typed and the corresponding form is called from memory.

(18) The form is evaluated and replaces the call function. The evaluated form is now the second argument of a print string function. The printed-out string PROGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF A PROCEDURE is in fact the form recorded in store under the name EX.

(19) The last function of the procedure is another call which causes a new copy of itself to be loaded and subsequently evaluated.

Steps 15-19 are repeated and the processing continues until the terminating character is typed as data.

The following lines show the interaction during execution of the above procedure. In the left-hand column are the data as typed by the user and in the right-hand column the corresponding computer responses are shown.

<u>Data Typed by the User</u>	<u>Computer Responses</u>
£(CL,PROCEDURE)	GIVE NAME*****
EX	PROGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF A PROCEDURE
VERSEL	GIVE NAME***** THEN LET WHAT I CANNOT HAVE
VERSE2	GIVE NAME***** MY CHEER OF MIND DESTROY
VERSE3	GIVE NAME***** WHILST THUS I SING, I AM A KING, ALTHOUGH A POOR BLIND BOY
£(PS, --- ... ---)	GIVE NAME***** THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED
' (Quote)	GIVE NAME***** END OF TRAC JOB

In the cycle before the last, after the message GIVE NAME, a print string function is typed. Since it is a null-valued function it is deleted after its evaluation. The active call function asks for a form with null name which does not exist in store, and the appropriate response is given by the computer.

IIC.4 Group-2 Programs for Testing TN,TF Functions

Two examples from this group are described. The trace on function is a null-valued function which allows the trace of flow at execution time. After the evaluation of this function, whenever a function is formed in the neutral string it is printed out before it is

executed. The action caused by the trace on function stops when the trace off is evaluated. The trace off function is another null-valued function. Its only result is to stop the action caused by the trace on function.

IIC.4.1 Example Test-1 for functions TN,TF

The input value which replaces the read string function of the idling procedure contains two neutral print string functions and one active trace on function. During evaluation one line with the character "-" and another with the title of the example are printed out. The trace on function is evaluated and causes the TRAC processor to print out any function, which has been evaluated and placed in the neutral string, before it is executed.

The print string function of the idling procedure is now evaluated. Its second argument is null since its value consisted of null-valued functions. The trace on function causes the print-out of this function, which is PS", where " stands for the internal marker for comma which cannot be printed. This ps function is executed subsequently and prints out nothing, since its second argument is the null substring. Then the processor is loaded with the idling procedure.

The next function RS is printed before its execution. When executed it is replaced by the typed input character string. The trace on function prints the first evaluated function of this input, which is DS"1"£(PS,POOR SOUL(,) THE CENTRE OF MY SINFUL EARTH)&(SS,1,£(RS))£(DS,1,££(CL,1,£(RS))). This function is executed and records the form 1 as a procedure containing six functions.

The next function of the input, CL"1 as printed by the tn, loads a copy of the form 1 in the active string for evaluation. The order in which functions are evaluated is easily seen as they are printed,

before they are executed, by the trace on function. The printed functions are

```
PS" POOR SOUL, THE CENTRE OF MY SINFUL EARTH
```

```
RS
```

```
SS"1"SOUL"EARTH
```

```
RS
```

```
CL"1"EARTH"SOUL
```

```
DS"1"£(PS,POOR EARTH(,) THE CENTRE OF MY SINFUL SOUL)
```

```
£(SS,1,£(RS))£(DS,1,££(CL,1,£(RS)))
```

In fact these are the six functions of the procedure 1 in the order in which they are executed. The results obtained can be seen on the execution sheet. It is seen that by using segment and call operations the procedure is redefined at execution time.

The last function of the input is another active call function, CL"1, and it loads another copy of the redefined form 1 in the active string for evaluation.

The functions of the procedure 1 are evaluated again in the same order. The result obtained from the print string function POOR EARTH, THE CENTRE OF MY SINFUL SOUL is now different since the form 1 has been redefined.

When the RS function is evaluated and the processor asks for data the function £(TF) is typed in. It is printed out before it is executed, and after its evaluation no more functions are typed out from the neutral string since the trace off function cancels the execution of the trace on function. It is a null function and is deleted after being executed and thus the segment string function is not provided with arguments and the form 1 is not segmented.

When the next rs function is evaluated, another null-valued function is typed in. This is a print string function and it prints out another line with "-" and is deleted from the neutral string; thus the

call function is not provided with any arguments. The second processing cycle terminates and execution is finished by the typing of the terminating quote character.

IIC.4.2 Example Test-2 for Functions TN,TF

The first input string that replaces the read string function of the idling procedure is similar to the one in the previous example. Its last function is a trace on function.

When the idling procedure is loaded again another processing cycle begins and the trace on function causes the following functions to be printed out in the order in which they are evaluated:

RS

DS"BUILDLIN"1 AND HIS DOG

SS"BUILDLIN"1"

DS"THIS THING"ONE MAN

DS"WIM"1 WENT TO MOW,

SS"WIM"1"

TF

The RS function belongs to the idling procedure. It causes the input string to be read and evaluated. The define string function records the form BUILDLIN and stores its content 1 AND HIS DOG in memory. It is evaluated first, since it is the innermost function of the expression £(SS,BUILDLIN,1,£(DS,BUILDLIN,1,AND HIS DOG)). The segment string function which is evaluated next replaces the character 1 of the form BUILDLIN with a marker of ordinal value one. The next define string function creates another form with name, THIS THING, and content, ONE MAN. The following define string function records the form WIM and stores its content 1 WENT TO MOW,. It is the innermost function of the expression £(SS,WIM,1,£(DS,WIM,1 WENT TO MOW(,))). The

segment string function which follows replaces the character 1 of this form with an internal marker. The TF function cancels the trace operation and processing continues in the normal way.

Another form, WTMAM with content, WENT TO MOW A MEADOW., is defined. All defined functions are printed out after execution of a nested call and print function for each form. The call functions do not provide any arguments and if internal markers exist they are replaced by null.

The form BUILDLINE is printed out as the string AND HIS DOG since the marker which exists in place of 1 is replaced by null. The form THISTHING is printed out as ONE MAN. It remains unchanged, since it is not segmented. WENT TO MOW, is printed for the form WTM, 1 is again replaced by null and the form WTMAM is printed out without any change as WENT TO MOW A MEADOW. Finally execution is terminated by the typing of the quote in col. 1.

IIC.5 Group-3 Programs for Testing DA Function

The function DA erases all existing forms from storage. It can be used to allow the continuation of execution when the store is full and the forms defined are not needed any more. It is another null-valued function and its result is the same whether the mode is neutral or active. Two examples from this group are described in the following paragraphs.

IIC.5.1 Example Test-3 for Function DA

The rs function of the idling procedure causes a character string of five consecutive lines to be read from the typewriter and to be moved into the active string for processing.

The input is evaluated and two lines are printed out: the first is the one used to separate programs and consists of the character "-", and the second is the title for the program.

The following two define string forms cause the recording of two forms, namely VERSE1 and VERSE2. The content of these forms is a character string read from the typewriter since the third argument of both functions is a read string function. The only difference is that the rs function belonging to the first ds is in active form but the one belonging to the second ds is in neutral form. This makes the second ds more efficient since the value of the rs function passes immediately to the neutral string without further evaluation on the active string, as happens in the first case.

Subsequent segment string operations cause the segmentation of both forms VERSE1 and VERSE2 and the replacement of some of their substrings with segment gap indicators with appropriate ordinal values. Three segment gaps are created in VERSE1 and four in VERSE2.

Two nested print and call expressions follow. In the first of them, the call function provides the parameters LEST, WISE WORLD, and MOAN to replace the internal markers. The value of this function, after its evaluation, is the second argument of the print string function which causes the print-out of the string LEST THE WISE WORLD SHOULD LOOK INTO YOUR MOAN. This procedure has changed the input character string
1 THE 2 SHOULD LOOK INTO YOUR 3 to the above meaningful sentence.

Similarly the second nested print and call expression provides the second line of output, which is AND MOCK YOU WITH ME AFTER I AM GONE., and this is the changed form of the second read character string AND 1
YOU 2 ME 3 I AM 4.

The list name function lists the names of all existing forms and prefaces each name with the string *****. The output from this function

is *****VERSEL

*****VERSE2

THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE

since there are only two forms VERSEL and VERSE2 stored.

The delete all function that follows erases all forms defined before its execution from storage. The three following expressions prove that the delete all function has, in fact, the expected result. The list name function gives the message, THERE ARE NO MORE FUNCTIONS, since all existing forms have been deleted. The two call functions contained in the following two nested expressions cannot find the forms VERSEL and VERSE2 in storage, since they have been deleted by the da function and the appropriate message is given. Execution is terminated by the typing of the quote character in column 1.

IIC.5.2 Example Test-4 for Function DA

The rs function of the idling procedure is replaced by four consecutive lines. This is the input character string typed in from the typewriter. The first two lines are similar to the ones in the previous example.

The following define string function causes the recording of a character string read from the typewriter and evaluated from the active string, since the third argument is an active read string function. The name of the recorded string is A1 and its content the evaluated character string THROUGH MARKER2 OF MY LONG MARKER1 STAY, which is a meaningless string of characters. This string is segmented by a subsequent segment string operation. Two of its substrings are replaced by internal markers. According to their order in the segment string operation, the substring MARKER1 is replaced by an internal marker of ordinal value 1 and the substring MARKER2 by another one of ordinal value 2.

A procedure is defined. It is given the name PROGRAM and content the nested expression $\mathcal{E}(\text{PS}, \mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, \mathcal{E}(\text{RS})))$. When this procedure is put into action by an active call function, $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, \text{PROG})$, it loads a copy of its content into the active string. This value of the active call function is then evaluated. It is a nested functional expression and the internal read string function is evaluated first.

The read string function is replaced by its value, which is the string read from the typewriter AL,FRUITLESS,DISCONTENT. This string is evaluated since it is the value of an active function. The evaluated string now provides the parameters for the active call function. This function after the execution of the rs function has the form $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, \text{AL}, \text{FRUITLESS}, \text{DISCONTENT})$.

The form AL is brought from storage and the segment gap indicators are replaced by the arguments of the call function. The argument FRUITLESS replaces the marker with ordinal value one and the argument DISCONTENT replaces the marker with ordinal value two. This value replaces the active call function and is evaluated in the active string. The evaluated string is THROUGH DISCONTENT OF MY LONG FRUITLESS STAY and this is printed out since it is the second argument of a print string function.

The list names function which is executed next provides three lines of output *****AL

*****PROG

THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE

AL, PROG are the names of the stored forms, ***** is the string which precedes names and the message is printed since there are no other forms in storage.

The expression $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}(\text{DA})\text{CL}, \text{PROG})$ contains one delete all function and one call function. The delete function is executed first and erases the two forms AL and PROG from storage. It is a null-valued

function and is replaced by its null value in the neutral string and the active call function is now evaluated.

Since the delete all function has been evaluated first, all forms are erased from storage. The TRAC processor cannot find the form called and it prints out the appropriate message meaning that the form PROG is not in storage any more.

Execution stops when the quote character in column 1 is read.

IIC.6 Group-4 Programs for Testing LN Function

The listing names, ln, is another null-valued function which provides a listing of the names of the forms which are stored in memory. It can be used mainly for checking purposes, to find out if all expected forms are stored or to provide information, since it is possible when the names of the forms stored are known to call them from store, print them out and see their structure and the processing action they can take.

IIC.6.1 Example Test-7 for function LN

The first time the rs function of the idling procedure is replaced by two lines of input typed from the typewriter. This input, after evaluation, causes the print-out of two lines, the separator line full of "-" characters and the title line. After this processing cycle the idling procedure is loaded again and when its rs function is executed, causes the TRAC processor to ask for input.

This input is the character string which is formed by the following three typed lines, and it is evaluated from the active string. The evaluated functions are described in the order in which they are executed.

The nested define string expression $\&(DS,A,\&\&(RS))$ causes another

line of input to be read in and placed into the neutral string. This is the character string THESE DELIGHTS IF THOU CANST TAKE(,) MIRTH(,) WITH THEE I MEAN TO DIE, which now becomes the third argument of the define string function and is stored under the name A.

A subsequent segment string function replaces the string TAKE with an internal marker of ordinal value 1 and the string DIE with an internal marker of ordinal value 2 and replaces the old form A with the new segmented one.

The following define function stores a procedure in memory. The name of the procedure is B and its content one call function, £(CL,A, GIVE,LIVE). Three print string functions follow. The first has its second argument in the quote mode. This argument is printed out as £(CL,B) after the removal of the protecting pair of parentheses. The second one has its second argument in the neutral mode, ££(CL,B). The form B is brought from storage but it is not evaluated since this call is a neutral one. This print string function causes the line £(CL,A,GIVE,LIVE) to be printed out. The third one has its second argument in the active mode. This argument, £(CL,B), is replaced by its value, £(CL,A,GIVE,LIVE), in the active string. Now the form A is brought from storage, the internal markers are substituted by the corresponding arguments and the resulting value after another evaluation gives the argument of the print string function which is printed out and which is the following line THESE DELIGHTS IF THOU CANST GIVE, MIRTH, WITH THEE I MEAN TO LIVE, which is in fact the meaningless input character string changed to a meaningful result.

Four LN functions follow in active or neutral mode to prove that execution of a null-valued function is not affected by its mode. The first, £(LN,NAME), prints the result NAMEA,NAMEB,THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE. The string NAME, which is the second argument of the LN function,

precedes the names of the existing forms A and B. The message appears when the TRAC processor cannot find other forms in storage. The argument in the second LN function is NAME followed by three blanks and the result becomes NAME A, NAME B, which makes easier the reading of the listed names. The third is coded in the wrong way, the appropriate message is given and the function is printed out for inspection. Here a comma is missing after its first argument. In the fourth LN function the second argument is null and the listed names are not preceded by any string. The output contains only the listing of the form names and the terminating message when all names are printed out.

IIC.6.2 Example Test-4 for function LN

The first two lines of output are printed out as in the previous example. The idling procedure is loaded for the second time and the read string function is evaluated and an input string of three consecutive lines is read in. This string is now evaluated from the active string. The evaluated functions are described in the order of their execution.

The nested define string function £(DS,,££(RS)) stores the string read in from the typewriter and gives to it a null name since its second argument is the null string. This null-named form has the content WHEN MARKER2 DO MARKER4 SING MARKER5 HEY MARKER1 A MARKER1 MARKER1(,) SWEET MARKER3RS MARKER3 THE MARKER5 SPRING MARKER4.

The segment string functions create five segment gaps and replace the substrings MARKER1, MARKER2, MARKER3, MARKER4 and MARKER5 by internal markers of ordinal value 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

A print and call nested function occurs. The call function is an active one which brings the null-named form from storage and replaces the internal markers of ordinal value 1, 2 and 3 by the arguments DING,

BIRDS and LOVE respectively. The remaining markers are replaced by null since there are no corresponding arguments.

The value of this active call function is evaluated and then printed out since it is the second argument of a print string function. The printed line of output is WHEN BIRDS DO SING HEY DING A DING DING, SWEET LOVERS LOVE THE SPRING.

Thus the above procedure has changed the meaningless input text to a meaningful output text.

A similar procedure is used subsequently to define a new form XY, to segment this form and create two segment gaps by replacing the substrings MARKER1 and MARKER2 with internal markers. These markers are replaced by the arguments of the call function which are THOUGH YOU DO and SO TRUE A FOOL IS and a meaningful output is obtained.

Four LN functions and their corresponding results are shown in the following table:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Results</u>
(1) £(LN,NAME)	NAME NAMEXZ THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE
(2) £(LN,NAME)	NAME NAME XZ THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE
(3) £(LN COMMA MISSING)	ERROR FUNCTION COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT LN COMMA MISSING
(4) £(LN,)	XZ

In the first two, the names of the stored forms are printed out with the second argument, NAME, preceding them. In the second function, the second argument is the string NAME followed by two blanks, which help

readability. Since the first form has null name, nothing is printed in the place of the form name. The third function is coded in the wrong way. A message and the whole function are printed out for inspection. In the fourth function, the second argument is null and the names are printed out without any preceding string. In fact here only the name XZ is printed since the first form has null name.

IIC.7 Group-5 Programs for Testing PF Function

The print form, pf, function is used to print out the content of any form in storage. It provides means for identifying the internal markers by printing a special character followed by the ordinal value of the marker. This function makes it possible to inspect the content of a form even when this form has been segmented by a previous segment string operation.

IIC.7.1 Example Test-2 for function PF

The read string function of the idling procedure is replaced by the usual character input string which provides the output of the two first lines for the title.

The second time, when the idling procedure is loaded, its rs function is replaced by an input string made up of four consecutive lines read in from the typewriter. This is the value of the rs function and it is evaluated from the active string.

The define string function stores a character string of the three following read-in lines and names it TEXT. The form TEXT is segmented by the following segment string function and internal markers of ordinal value 1, 2, 3 and 4 replace the substrings of its content THAT, THE, IN and COINCIDE respectively.

The following print form function asks for the print-out of the form NAME and the TRAC processor responds with the message THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE, since no form named NAME was defined before the print form function was executed. A similar message is printed after the execution of the second print form function £(PF,TEXT). Although there is a form TEXT defined previously, the second argument of this function contains the string TEXT followed by three blanks and in fact no such form TEXTbbb has been defined. The following print form function £(PF,TEXT) is the correct one for printing out the content of the stored form TEXT. It can be seen, on the execution sheet, that the original input text has been altered. The marker with ordinal value 1 occurs two times which is the same as the number of occurrences of its corresponding argument substring THAT. The marker with ordinal value 2 occurs six times and the marker with ordinal value 3 occurs twice as do their corresponding argument substrings in the original text. There is no marker of ordinal value four since the scanning for the text already contained a segment gap in the middle of the string COINCIDE created by the previous argument substring IN.

The £(PF,) function asks for the print-out of the null-named form and since there is not such a form, for the moment, the TRAC processor responds with the appropriate message.

The null form is now defined and its content is the read-in string of the following two lines of input. The print form, £(PF,), prints out the null form as it was stored, since no change has occurred to it. The null form is segmented and its substrings OF and ABNORMALITIES are replaced by corresponding internal markers. The subsequent £(PF,) function prints out now the content of the form and the internal marker indicators.

A similar procedure consisting of the functions RS, DS, PF, SS and

PF is carried out on the next read-in string which is stored as AB. The following function £(PF AB) is coded in the wrong way and the appropriate message is given.

Finally, the form TEXT and the null form, both of which are already segmented, are segmented for a second time, some more segment gaps are created and internal markers replace argument substrings. The newly created markers and their correspondence to the arguments of the segment string function can be inspected in the print-out of these two forms caused by the two print form functions ££(PF,TEXT) and ££(PF,). These are presented here in their neutral mode to show that when the function is null there is no difference in execution between the active and the neutral modes.

IIC.7.2 Example Test-5 for function PF

The two first lines for the title of the output are obtained in the same way as in the previous example.

The second time the rs function of the idling procedure is replaced by the four following lines typed in from the typewriter. This input is evaluated from the active string. The nested rs and ds expression stores the string read THESE STARK CONDITIONS FOUND A BLEAK PARALLEL IN THE POLITICAL CLIMATE WHICH THEN PREVAILED BETWEEN COUNTRIES., and names it A1. A similar nested expression names as A2 the string read THESE ARRANGEMENTS(,) LIKE THE STEPS OF A FORMAL DANCE(,) CONVEY LITTLE OF THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNED. The print form functions £(PF,A1) and £(PF,A2) print out the strings A1 and A2. There are no segment gap indicators printed, since the forms have not been segmented.

The two following segment string functions create segment gaps which are indicated by internal markers. There are three internal markers for the form A1, one for each of the substrings SE STARK COND,

BLEAK PARALLEL and AL CLIMATE WH. The segmented form A1 is printed out by the £(PF,A1) function. The input string has been changed to the following:

THE_{e₁}ITIONS FOUND A _{e₂} IN THE POLITIC_{e₃}ICH THEN PREVAILED BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

It can be checked easily that the segment gap indicators correspond to the replaced argument substrings. Three such indicators are printed, as might be expected.

There are four internal markers for the form A2, one for each of the substrings FORMAL DANCE, THESE, THE PEOPLE and OF. The segmented form A2 is printed out by the £(PF,A2) function. The corresponding input string has now been changed to the following:

_{e₂} ARRANGEMENTS, LIKE THE STEPS _{e₄} A _{e₁}, CONVEY LITTLE _{e₄} THE FEELINGS _{e₄} _{e₃} CONCERNED.

The segment gap indicators correspond to the internal markers. There are three internal markers of ordinal value 4, since there were four occurrences of the substring OF. Thus the symbol _{e₄}, which is the indicator for this internal marker, occurs three times in the above written form.

Two neutral call functions follow. Each one of them is the second argument of the idling procedure. It is replaced by its value which is printed out. It must be noted that the printed output is the same as the input, although the forms A1 and A2 have been segmented. This is accomplished by providing both call functions with arguments identical to the arguments of the corresponding segment string functions. Thus each internal marker which has replaced a substring of text is now replaced by the same substring, so the value of the function is the form as it was stored before segmentation occurred.

IIC.8 Group-6 Programs for Testing EQ Function

The equal function, £(EQ, S1, S2, T, F), provides the means for branching. The second and third arguments are tested for equality. Only when these two arguments contain the same characters are they considered equal. The fourth argument substring is the value of the function when the tested arguments are equal, otherwise the fifth argument is the value. The fourth and fifth arguments may be procedures. Thus control can be transferred to different procedures depending on the equality of the tested strings.

The execution of each program in this group is followed by a second one using the trace on function to make clear the execution from the neutral string.

IIC.8.1 Example Test-2 for function EQ

The first time the idling procedure is loaded its read string function is replaced by the six consecutive lines of input typed in from the typewriter. This input is evaluated from the active string. The first two print string functions cause the print-out of the title.

The nested read and define string expression £(DS, TEXT, ££(RS)) causes the string NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES to be read in from the typewriter and stored in memory as a form named TEXT. The nested call and define string expression £(DS, TEMP, ££(CL, TEXT)) creates another form TEMP with the same content as the form TEXT.

The expression £(SS, TEXT, £(RS)) causes the segmentation of the form TEXT. The argument substrings TEMPTS, WANDERING are provided by the read string function. The form TEXT is retrieved and internal markers replace the above substrings.

A procedure named PROC is defined by the following define string

function. This procedure is a loop since its last function, $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, \text{PROC})$, is a call to itself. The procedure PROC contains the following parts:

(1) a define string function which is a redefinition of the form TEXT since the third argument is a macro call to the form TEXT and parameters are provided by the read string function;

(2) the equal function which tests the two forms, TEMP, which holds the original text, and TEXT, which is the redefined form.

The equal function provides a means of exit from the loop. When the tested forms are equal, the fourth argument is the value of the function and it does not contain the call to the procedure. The fifth argument is executed when the tested forms are not equal. This argument contains one print string function to print the form TEXT for inspection, a segment string function to replace some of its arguments by internal markers and finally an active call to the procedure PROC which causes another copy of this procedure to be processed from the active string.

The above procedure is put into action by an active call $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, \text{PROC})$ and it is executed several times by providing dummy variables and parameters from the typewriter. The form TEXT is printed out every time the procedure is executed and it is seen that it is different from the original form TEMP. When the form TEXT becomes equal to the form TEMP the fourth argument of the equal function is executed. An END PROGRAM message is printed out and both forms TEXT and TEMP are printed, so their equality may be checked easily. There is no call to the procedure and execution terminates.

IIC.8.2 Example Test-8 for function EQ

The read string function of the idling procedure is replaced by four consecutive lines read in from the typewriter. This input character string is evaluated from the active string.

The first two print string functions cause the usual print-out of the two lines of output. The following define string function defines the procedure Q. This procedure contains the functions referred to below in the order in which they occur:-

- (1) £(DS,S,X)
- (2) £(SS,S,Y)
- (3) £(DS,Z,££(CL,S,A))
- (4) £(EQ,££(CL,S,Y),££(CL,Z),££(CL,Z),(£(CL,Q,££(CL,Z),Y)))

The segment string function that follows brings the procedure Q from storage, replaces all occurrences of X and Y with internal markers of ordinal value 1 and 2 and puts the segmented procedure back in store in the place of the old one. There is one marker of ordinal value 1 and three of ordinal value 2.

The second time the idling procedure is loaded, its read string function is replaced by the expression £(PS,£(CL,Q,ABCBCC,ABC)). The active call function is a macro call to the segmented procedure Q. The form Q is brought from storage, its internal markers are replaced by the strings ABCBCC and ABC and it is evaluated from the active string.

The define string function creates the form S with content ABCBCC. This form is segmented by the subsequent segment string operation and an internal marker replaces the string ABC. The nested call and define string function is now evaluated. The neutral call function replaces the internal marker of the form S with the string A. Since it is a neutral function, its value, which is ABCC, replaces it on the neutral string. A new form, Z, with content ABCC is now created by the define string function.

The equal function is now evaluated. The second argument is a neutral call and it is replaced by its value, the string ABCBCC. The third argument is another neutral call to the form Z and it is replaced

by the string ABCC. Since the second and third arguments of the function are not equal the value is the fifth argument which is an active call to the procedure Q. The active function $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Q, \mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Z), \text{ABC})$ replaces the equal function in the active string. This function is now evaluated and the argument $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Z)$ is replaced by its value, the string ABCC. The active call $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Q, \text{ABCC}, \text{ABC})$ now causes the retrieval of the procedure Q and its evaluation with parameters ABCC, ABC.

The define string function creates the form S with content ABCC. This form is segmented by the subsequent segment string operation and an internal marker replaces the string ABC. The nested call and define string function is now evaluated. The neutral call replaces the internal marker of the form S with the string A. Since it is a neutral function, its value, which is AC, replaces it on the neutral string. A new form, Z, with content AC is now created by the define string function.

The equal function is now evaluated. The second argument is a neutral call and it is replaced by its value, the string ABCC. The third argument is another neutral call to the form Z and it is replaced by the string AC. Since the second and third arguments of the function are not equal, the value is the fifth argument, which is an active call to the procedure Q. The active function $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Q, \mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Z), \text{ABC})$ replaces the equal function in the active string. This function is now evaluated and the argument $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Z)$ is replaced by its value, the string AC. The active call $\mathcal{E}(\text{CL}, Q, \text{AC}, \text{ABC})$ now causes the retrieval of the procedure Q and its evaluation with parameters AC and ABC.

The define string function creates the form S with content AC. This form is not segmented since there is no substring ABC in its value. The nested call and define string function is now evaluated. There is no replacement in the call function since the form S is not segmented.

Thus the form Z is defined now with content AC, the same as the form S.

The equal function is now evaluated. The second argument is a neutral call and it is replaced by its value, which is the string S since the form S is not segmented. The third argument is a neutral call to the form Z which was defined previously and has the same content as the form S. Thus the second and third arguments are identical and the value of the equal function is the fourth argument. The fourth argument is the string AC which replaces the neutral call to the form Z. This string now becomes the second argument of the ps function of the idling procedure and it is printed out.

IIC.9 Listing of TRAC Applications

(See pages 196-223.)

IIC.10 Execution of TRAC Applications

(See pages 224-309.)

IIC.9 Listing of TRAC Applications

. . . pages 196-223

TRAC APPLICATIONS

GROUP-1 PROGRAMS FOR TESTING RS,PS,CL,DS,SS FUNCTIONS

62 (P.S. _____)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

$S, I \in GL, AZ // I \in PS, Z \in GL, AZ // I \in PS,$

[illegible]

OVER THE M1 AND OVER THE WAVES(,) UNDER THE M2 AND UNDER THE M3,

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{P}_S, \dots)$$

```

***(PS,*****TEST-2 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****

```

£(DS,XYZ,££(RS))£(DS,XYW,££(RS))££(SS,XYZ,PLEASURE,INFANT)££(SS,XYW,DART,PRAISE,

REST)

UNDER INFANT THAT ARE DEEPEST (.) WHICH PLEASURE OREY.

**ORDER IN ART THAT ARE DELECTABLE PLEASEONE COPY
OVER REST THAT ARE DART LOVE WILL FIND OUT THE PRATICE!**

OVER REST THAT ARE DARK LOVE WILL FIND OUT THE FRAISE
CICCI - YVZ - NEPTUNE FLOODS!!

TACLE, XIZ, NEPTUNE, FLOODS /
 S/C1 VVV STEEPEST HAY ROCKS /

3. (CL,XYW,STEEPEST,WAY,RUCKS)'

$$\mathfrak{z}(PS, \mathfrak{z}(UL, XYZ)) \leq (UL, XYW) \leq (PS,$$

—

22PS,-----)

```

££(PS,*****TEST-3 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS$SS*****

```

$$\xi(\text{DS}, \text{POEM}, (\xi(\text{RS})))'$$
$$(\mathcal{L}(C), \text{POEM})'$$

33(C).p[EM] •

C(CI-DOEM)

2 (CL, POEN) -
WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE // I AND DRAISED THE COMING DAWN!

WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE((,))AND PRAISED THE COMING DAY.

\$(CL,POEM,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3),
\$(CL,POEM,DAWN,PRAISED,ADMIRE),
\$(RS),
\$(PS,-----),

\$(PS,-----)
\$(PS,*****TEST-4 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
\$(DS,TEXT,\$\$(RS))\$(PS,TEXT,\$\$(CL,TEXT))\$(PS,TEXT WITH MARKERS*\$(CL,TEXT,1,2))\$(DS,NEW-TEXT,\$\$(CL,TEXT,THOUGHT,MUST TAKE))\$(PS,NEW-TEXT
)),

I LITTLE THOUGHT THE GROWING FIRE MUST TAKE MY REST AWAY,
TEXT,THOUGHT,MUST TAKE,
\$(RS),
\$(PS,-----),

\$(PS,-----)
\$(PS,*****TEST-5 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
\$(DS,V1,\$\$(RS))\$(DS,V2,\$\$(RS))\$(DS,V3,\$\$(RS))\$(SS,V1,MM,NN,LL)\$\$(SS,V3,1,2)\$\$(PS,
\$(CL,V1,CHARMS,CHILDHOOD,IN THE)**\$(CL,V2))\$(PS,\$\$(CL,V3,AGE FROM,MORE AWAY)),
YOUR CHARM IN HARMLESS NN LAY LIKE METALS LL MINE,
YOUR CHARM IN HARMLESS CHILDHOOD LAY LIKE METALS IN THE MINE,
I NO FACE TOOK 2,
\$(RS),
\$(PS,-----),

\$(PS,-----)
\$(PS,*****TEST-6 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
\$(DS,X,\$\$(RS))\$(PS,\$\$(CL,N,\$\$(DS,N,\$\$(CL,X))\$(CL,X)\$\$(CL,X))\$(PS,X**\$(CL,X))\$(P
S,N**\$(CL,N))\$(PS,-----),
(((\$\$(DS,X, YOU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES(,)WHAT ARE YOU(,)WHEN THE MOON SHALL RIS
E)),

\$(PS,-----)

```

77  ££(PS,*****TEST-7 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
78  £(DS,XY,££(RS))£(SS,XY,M1,M2,M3)££(PS,XY*****££(CL,XY,WORDS,JUDGE YOU TO,VIRTUES
79  ,DEMAND,DESPAIR))£(DS,XZ,££(RS))£(SS,XZ,1,2,3,4)££(PS,XZ*****££(CL,XZ,LIFE,LOVE,
80  HEART,EYES,CHANGE,COMMAND))£(PS,-----)
81  -----),
82  SO WELL YOUR M1 HIS NOBLE M3 PRAISE,THAT ALL BOTH M2 RELATE THEM TRUE,
83  THOU ART MY 1,MY 2,MY 3,THE VERY 4 OF ME,
84  ,
85  *****
86  £(PS,-----)
87  ££(PS,*****TEST-8 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****££(DS,XZ,£
88  £(DS,XY,££(RS))£(SS,XY,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5)££(PS,XY*****££(CL,XY,TH,OU,AND))££(DS,XZ,£
89  (RS))£(SS,XZ,M1,M2,M3)££(PS,XZ*****££(CL,XZ,LS,PA,ALL TIME AND))£(PS,XY**££(CL,XY)
90  XZ**££(CL,XZ))£(PS,-----)
91  -----),
92  M1M2GH M5 SEAS M3 LM3 BETWIXT M4 US BOM1(,) M2R FAIM1 M3 TROM1,
93  LIKE SEM2RATED SOUM1(,)M3 SM2CE CONTROM1,
94  ,
95  *****
96  £(PS,-----)
97  ££(PS,*****TEST-9 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****££(DS,XZ,£
98  £(DS,££(RS))££(SS,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5)£(PS,NULL NAME FORM*****££(CL,THOU CANST,
99  HUMBLE,SLEEP))££(DS,ZZZ,££(RS))£(SS,ZZZ,M1,M2,M3)£(PS,ZZZ*****££(CL,ZZZ,IN HER,NOR
100  GENTLE,SOUNDS THAT))£(PS,-----)
101  -----),
102  M3,M3 AGAIN,MY M4 LYRE M5 FOR M1 NEVER M5 TELL MY M2 TALE,
103  IN M3 WILL PREVAIL,M2 THOUGHTS M1 INSPIRE,
104  ,
105  *****
106  £(PS,-----)
107  ££(PS,*****TEST-10 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****££(DS,XZ,£
108  £(DS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(CL,QQQQ)£(PS,QQQQ*****££(CL,QQQQ)),
109  (£(PS,HENCE(,ALL YOU 2(,AS SHORT AS ARE 1)),
110  £(SS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(DS,QQQQ,££(CL,QQQQ,£(RS))£(CL,QQQQ*****££(CL,QQQQ)),
111  1,2,
112  M1,M2,
113  £(SS,QQQQ,£(RS))£(DS,QQQQ,££(CL,QQQQ,£(RS))£(CL,QQQQ*****££(CL,QQQQ)),
114  M1,M2,

```



```

153  £(CL,XYZ,MOUSE)',
154  £(CL,XYZ,SHEEP)',
155  £(CL,XYZ,COW)',
156  £(CL,XYZ,HORSE)',
157  £(CL,XYZ)',
158  £(DS,£(RS),££(CL,XYZ,CAT))£(PS,£(CL,ZYX))',
159  ZYX',
160  £(SS,ZYX,CAT)',
161  £(CL,ZYX,DOG)',
162  £(CL,ZYX,MOUSE)',
163  £(CL,ZYX,SHEEP)',
164  £(CL,ZYX,COW)',
165  £(CL,ZYX,HORSE)',
166  £(CL,ZYX)',
167  £(PS,-----)',
168  ,
169  *****
170  £(PS,-----)
171  ££(PS,*****TEST-14 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****£(CL,POEM))££(SS,POEM,M,Y))£(PS,POEM**
172  £(DS,POEM,(£(DS,VERSEM,Y)))£(PS,POEM*****£(CL,POEM))££(SS,POEM,M,Y))£(PS,POEM**
173  **££(CL,POEM))£(PS,£(CL,£(RS)))£(CL,£(RS))£(PS,££(CL,VERSE1))',
174  POEM,1,TO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE((,))MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE',
175  POEM,1,TO ME ONE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE((,))MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE',
176  £(PS,££(CL,£(RS)))£(CL,£(RS))£(PS,££(CL,VERSE2))',
177  POEM,2,AND FRANTIC HURRY OF THE CHASE TO START((,))PURSUE((,))AND BRING TO BAY',
178  POEM,2,AND FRANTIC HURRY OF THE CHASE TO START((,))PURSUE((,))AND BRING TO BAY',
179  £(PS,-----)',
180  ,
181  *****
182  £(PS,-----)
183  ££(PS,*****TEST-15 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****£(CL,POEM))££(SS,POEM,M,Y))£(PS,POEM**
184  £(DS,VERSE1,HE GAVE US THIS ETERNAL SPRING WHICH HERE ENAMELS EVERYTHING((,))',
185  ££(CL,VERSE1)',
186  £(DS,VERSE1,HE GAVE US THIS ETERNAL SPRING WHICH HERE ENAMELS EVERYTHING((,))££(C
187  L,VERSE1)',
188  £(DS,£(PS,GIVE NAME FOR TEXT)£(RS),£(PS,GIVE THE TEXT)£(RS))££(CL,£(PS,GIVE THE
189  NAME OF TEXT YOU CALL)£(RS))',
190  VERSE1',

```



```

229      STORE OF FORMS)
230      X1 MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS)
231      X2 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN)
232      X3 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR Y
233      OU)
234      X4 HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH)
235      X1,MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
236      X2,MARKER1 CLASSIC MARKER2 TO MARKER1 MARKER3
237      X3,AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CONTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR M
238      ARKER1
239      X4,HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH
240      X(PS,X(C LX1,TAYLOR,FLAT,CITY,LONDON)X(C LX1,TAYLOR,FLAT,CITY,LONDON))
241      X(PS,X(C LX2))
242      X(PS,X(C LX2,THE,ROUTE,MIDNIGHT SUN))
243      X(PS,X(C LX2,))
244      X(PS,X(C LX3,YOU,BY TRAIN))
245      X(PS,X(C LX5))
246      X(PS,X(C LX3,YOU,BY TRAIN))
247      X(PS,X(C LX4,STOCKHOLM,MEETING,FRIENDS,TELEIE,COSTA))
248      X(PS,-----)
249      ,
250      *****
251      X(PS,-----)
252      X(PS,*****TEST-18 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
253      X(DS,V1,X(RS))X(SS,V1,1,2,3)
254      WITH HEAVY 3 I OFTEN 1 MOURN MY 2 WOE
255      X(DS,PRCG,(X(PS,X(C LX,RS))X(C LX,PROG)))
256      X(C LX,PRCG)
257      V1,M1,M2,M3
258      V1,MM1,MM2,MM3
259      V1,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3
260      V1,HEAR YOU,HAPLESS,SIGHS
261      X(PS,-----)
262      ,
263      *****
264      X(PS,-----)
265      X(PS,*****TEST-19 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
266

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```

267  £(DS,PROG, (£(PS,££(CL,£(RS)))£(CL,PROG)))',
268  £(DS,RECORD, (£(DS,X,Y))£(PS,££(CL,RECORD))£(SS,RECORD,X,Y)£(PS,££(CL,RECORD)))',
269  £(CL,PROG)',
270  RECORD,VERSE1,THE FOND COMPLAINT((,))MY SONG((,))DISPROVE',
271  £(PS,££(CL,VERSE1))£(PS,££(CL,RECORD,VVV,WWW))',
272  RECORD,VERSE2,AND JUSTIFY THE LAWS OF JOVE',
273  £(PS,££(CL,VERSE2))£(PS,-----',
274  -----',
275  ,
276  *****
277  *****

```

GROUP-2 PROGRAMS FOR TESTING TN,TF FUNCTIONS

```

278  *****
279  *****
280  *****
281  ££(PS,-----',
282  ££(PS,*****1 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN(, )TF *****',
283  £(TN)',
284  £(DS,1, (£(PS,POOR SOUL(,))THE CENTRE OF MY SINFUL EARTH)£(SS,1,£(RS))£(DS,1,££(CL
285  ,1,£(RS))))£(CL,1)£(CL,1)',
286  SOUL,EARTH',
287  EARTH,SOUL',
288  £(TF)',
289  £(PS,-----',
290  *****
291  *****
292  ££(PS,-----',
293  ££(PS,*****2 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN(, )IF *****',
294  £(TN)',
295  £(SS,BUILDLINE,1,£(DS,BUILDLINE,1 AND HIS DOG))
296  £(DS,THIS THING,ONE MAN)
297  £(SS,WTM,1,£(DS,WTM,1 WENT TO MOW (,)))
298  £(TF)',
299  £(DS,WTMAM,WENT TO MOW A MEADOW.)
300  £(PS,££(CL,BUILDLINE))£(PS,££(CL,THIS THING))£(PS,££(CL,WTM))£(PS,££(CL,WTMAM))',
301  ££(PS,-----',
302  ,
303  *****
304  ££(PS,-----')

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305)PS,*****3 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN(,)TF*****
306)TN)DS,WHOSE M1 NOT HIS M2 ARE)SS,M1,M2)DS,RS))DS,RS))DS,RS))
307)DS,RS))SS,X2,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3)SS,X4,1MM,2MM,3MM)SS,X1,1,2,3)
308)PS,CL))PS,CL,X1,O HOW I,TRAVEL,TREAD AGAIN))PS,CL,X2,THAT I MIGHT O
309)NCE MORE,WHERE FIRST,GLORIOUS TRAIN))PS,CL,X3,MY SOUL,TOO MUCH))PS,CL,X4
310)SS,X3,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3,MARKER4)PS,CL,X3,MY SOUL,TOO MUCH)),AND WHEN
311)TO THE URN,STATE I COME))PS,CL,PASSIONS,MASTERS))TF)PS,CL,)**CL,X
312)1))CL,X2))CL,X3))CL,X4))PS,-----
313)-----)
314)X1,1 LONG TO 2 BACK(,)AND 3 THAT ANCIENT TRACK,
315)X2,MARKER1 REACH THAT PLAIN(,)MARKER2 I LEFT MY MARKER3,
316)X3,BUT AH MARKER1 MARKER3 WITH MARKER2 STAY MARKER4,
317)X4,1MM THIS DUST FALLS 2MM(,)IN THAT 3MM(,)RETURN,
318),
319)*****
320)PS,-----)
321)PS,*****4 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN(,)TF*****
322)DS,RS))TN)SS,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3,MARKER4,MARKER5)PS,CL,EAR,
323)IN,FORWARD))DS,XXX,RS))SS,XXX,1,2,3,4)TF),PS,CL,XXX,TIS,TO,THE,IN)
324)PS,-----)
325)-----),
326)THE MARKER3 MARKER4 YOUTH THAT WOULD APPMARKER1(,)MUST MARKER5 NOW FORSAKE HIS M
327)MARKER4 MUSES O MARKER1(,)MARKER5 NOR MARKER2 THE SHADOWS S MARKER2G MARKER4 MARKER
328)5 THIS NUMBERS MARKER4 LANGUAGE MARKER2G,
329)1 TIME 2 LEAVE 3 BOOKS 4 DUST,
330),
331)*****
332)PS,-----)
333)PS,*****5 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN(,)TF *****
334)DS,CC,RS))TN)DS,DD,RS))SS,CC,1,2,3,4,5)SS,DD,6,7,8,9)TF)PS,
335)FIRST VERSE **CL,CC,A,B,C,D,E) SECOND VERSE **CL,DD,F,G,H,I)RS)
336)MORTALITY(,)25 HOL4 IN4 F51R WHIT 1 3 HINGS OF FL5SH IS H5R5,
337)T89NK 8OW MANY ROYAL BONES SLEEP W9T89N T8ESE 8EARS O6 STONES,
338)PS,-----)
339),
340)*****
341)PS,-----)
342)PS,*****6 TEST FOR TN(,)TF FUNCTIONS*****

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```

343  £(DS,AA,£(RS)£(TN))££(SS,AA,1A,1B,1C)£(DS,PROG,(£(PS,£(CL,£(RS))))£(TF)£(CL,PRO
344  G)£(PS,-----
345  -----),
346  1A((,))OR 1B((,))OR 1C IN ARMS((,)) WHOSE CHANCE ON THESE DEFENCELESS DOORS MAY
347  SEIZE.
348  AA,CAPTAIN,COLONEL,KNIGHT.
349  ,
350  *****
351  ££(PS,-----)
352  ££(PS,*****7 TEST FOR TN(,))IF FUNCTIONS*****
353  £(DS,ABAB,£(RS)£(TN))£(SS,ABAB,GREEK),£(DS,BABA,(£(CL,ABAB,ATHENIAN))),£(PS,(£(
354  CL,BABA))),£(PS,£(CL,BABA)),£(PS,£(CL,BABA)££(TF))£(PS,-----
355  -----),
356  TO SAVE GREEK WALLS FROM RUIN BARE.
357  ,
358  *****
359  ££(PS,-----)
360  ££(PS,*****8 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN(,))IF *****
361  £(DS,SONG,£(RS)£(TN)),
362  £(SS,SONG,SOME,THING,ELSE),£(PS,£(CL,SONG,ONE,MAN,ONE MAN)),£(P
363  S,£(CL,SONG£(TF),TWO,MEN,(TWO MEN ONE MAN))£(RS),
364  SOME THING WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ELSE AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADO
365  W.
366  £(PS,-----),
367  ,
368  *****
369  *****
370  GROUP-3 PROGRAMS FOR TESTING DA FUNCTION
371  *****
372  *****
373  ££(PS,-----)
374  ££(PS,*****1 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
375  £(DS,SONG,£(RS)),£(SS,SONG,SOME,THING,ELSE),£(PS,£(CL,SONG,ONE,MAN,ONE MAN)),£(P
376  S,£(DA)£(CL,SONG,TWO,MEN,(TWO MEN ONE MAN))),
377  SOME THING WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ELSE AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADO
378  W.
379  ,
380  *****

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```

381  )&(PS,-----)
382  )&(PS,*****2 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
383  )&(DS,A,&(RS)),&(SS,A,ALIVE),&(DS,B,(&(CL,A,DEAD))),&(PS,(&(CL,B))),&(PS,&(CL,B)
384  )&(PS,&(CL,B))&(LN,NAME )&(DA)&(LN,NAME )&(PS,&(CL,B)),
385  NO LONGER MOURN FOR ME WHEN I AM ALIVE,
386  ,
387  *****
388  )&(PS,-----)
389  )&(PS,*****3 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
390  )&(DS,VERSE1,&(RS)),&(DS,VERSE2,&(RS)),&(SS,VERSE1,1,2,3),&(SS,VERSE2,1,2,3,4)
391  )&(PS,&(CL,VERSE1,LEST,WISE WORLD,MOAN))&(PS,&(CL,VERSE2,MOCK,WITH,AFTER,GONE))&(
392  LN,*****)&(DA)&(LN,*****)&(PS,&(CL,VERSE1))&(PS,&(CL,VERSE2)),
393  1 THE 2 SHOULD LOOK INTO YOUR 3,
394  AND 1 YOU 2 ME 3 I AM 4,
395  ,
396  *****
397  )&(PS,-----)
398  )&(PS,*****4 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
399  )&(DS,A1,&(RS)),&(SS,A1,MARKER1,MARKER2),&(DS,PROG,(&(PS,&(CL,&(RS))))),&(CL,PRO
400  G)&(LN,*****)&(DA)&(CL,PROG),
401  THROUGH MARKER2 OF MY LONG MARKER1 STAY,
402  A1,FRUITLESS,DISCONTENT,
403  ,
404  *****
405  )&(PS,-----)
406  )&(PS,*****5 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
407  )&(DS,&(RS)),&(SS,11,22,33,44,55)&(PS,&(CL,SWANS,ALONG,SOFTLY,GOODLY,THAT))
408  )&(DS,XZ,&(RS)),&(SS,XZ,MARKERS)&(PS,&(CL,XZ,FAIRER BIRDS))&(LN,*****)&(DA)&(PS
409  ,&(CL,))&(PS,&(CL,XZ))W
410  WITH 55 I SAW TWO 11 OF 44 HUEI,)COME 33 SWIMMING DOWN 22 THE LEE,
411  TWO MARKERS I YET DID NEVER SEE,
412  ,
413  *****
414  )&(PS,-----)
415  )&(PS,*****6 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
416  )&(SS,BUILDLINE,1,&(DS,BUILDLINE,1 AND HIS DOG))
417  )&(DS,THIS THING,ONE MAN)
418  )&(SS,WTM,1,&(DS,WTM,1 WENT TO MOW (,)))

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419  £(DS,WIMAM,WENT TO MOW A MEADOW.)
420  £(PS,££(CL,BUILDLINE))£(PS,££(CL,THIS THING))£(PS,££(CL,WIM))£(PS,££(CL,WIMAM))£(
421  LN,****)£(DA)£(LN,****)£(PS,£(CL,BUILDLINE)),
422  *
423  *****
424  ££(PS,-----)
425  ££(PS,*****7 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
426  £(DS,QQ,(£(PS,(LET ENDLESS PEACE YOUR STEADFAST HEARTS ACCORD))£(SS,QQ,£(RS)))£(D
427  S,QQ,££(CL,QQ,£(RS))))£(CL,QQ)£(CL,QQ)£(DA)£(CL,QQ),
428  PEACE,
429  WAR,
430  WAR,
431  SUMMER,
432  *
433  *****
434  ££(PS,-----)
435  ££(PS,*****8 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
436  £(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(DS,£(PS,THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS)S,£(RS))
437  £(DS,ABC IS MY ABDD) £(SS,ABC,ABDD)
438  )£(SS,X2,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3)£(DS,£(RS))£(DS,£(RS
439  S,LEARNING,FRENCH))£(SS,X1,SMITH,SEAT,HOUSE,COMMONS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(RS)£(R
440  S)£(SS,X3,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3,MARKER4)£(RS)£(PS,£(CL,))£(PS,£(CL,))£(P
441  S,£(CL,THIS,BOOK)),
442  £(PS,
443  £(PS,*****STORE OF FORMS)*****
444  £(PS,*****X1 MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS)*****
445  £(PS,*****X2 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN)*****
446  £(PS,*****X3 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR Y
447  OU)*****
448  £(PS,*****X4 HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH)*****
449  X1,MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
450  X2,MARKER1 CLASSIC MARKER2 TO MARKER1 MARKER3,
451  X3,AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CONTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR M
452  ARKER1,
453  X4,HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH,
454  £(PS,£(CL,X1,TAYLOR,FLAT,CITY,LONDON)£(CL,X1,TAYLOR,FLAT,CITY,LONDON)),
455  £(PS,£(CL,X2)),
456  £(PS,£(CL,X2,THE,ROUTE,MIDNIGHT SUN)),

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```

*****
$(PS,-----)
$(PS,*****TEST-5 LN FUNCTION*****--
$(DS,XYZ,$(RS))$(DS,XYW,$(RS))$(SS,XYZ,1,2,3)$(PS,$$(CL,XYZ,SO LONG,CAN,THIS))$(
(SS,XYW,4,5,6)$(PS,$$(CL,XYW,FORGET NOT YET,TH,NT)),
1 AS MEN 2 BREATHE OR EYES 2 SEE(,) 1 LIVES 3(,) AND 3 GIVES LIFE TO THEE.,
4 5E TRIED 16E6 OF SUCH A TRU5 AS I HAVE MEA6 , MY GREAT TRAVAIL SO GLADLY S
PE6,4.,
$(LN,NAME)$(LN,NAME )$(LN COMMA MISSING)$(LN,),
$(PS,-----),
*****
$(PS,-----)
$(PS,*****TEST-6 LN FUNCTION*****--
$(DS,A1,$$(RS))$(SS,A1,POOR,HAST THOU GOLDEN SLUMBERS,SWEET CONTENT)$(PS,$$(CL,
A1))$(DS,PROG,($$(PS,$$(CL,$$(RS))))$(CL,PROG)$(LN,NAME)$(LN,NAME )$(LN COMMA MI
SSING)$(LN,),
ART THOU POOR(,)YET HAST THOU GOLDEN SLUMBERS(,)O SWEET CONTENT.,
A1,RICH,IS THY MIND PERPLEXED,PUNISHMENT,
$(PS,-----),
*****
$(PS,-----)
$(PS,*****TEST-7 LN FUNCTION*****--
$(DS,A,$$(RS))$(SS,A,TAKE,DIE),$(DS,B,($$(CL,A,GIVE,LIVE))),$(PS,($$(CL,B)),)$(PS,
$(CL,B))$(PS,$$(CL,B))$(LN,NAME)$(LN,NAME )$(LN COMMA MISSING)$(LN,)$$(PS,-----)
THESE DELIGHTS IF THOU CANST TAKE(,)MIRTH(,)WITH THEE I MEAN TO DIE.,
$(PS,-----),
*****
$(PS,-----)
$(PS,*****TEST-8 LN FUNCTION*****--
$(PS,*****
$(DS,SONG,$$(RS))$(SS,SONG,SOME,THING,ELSE)$(DS,SING,($$(PS,$$(CL,SONG,$$(RS))))$(CL,
SING)))$(CL,SING),
SOME THING WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ELSE AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADO
W,
ONE,MAN,ONE MAN,

```


571 TWO,MEN,(TWO MEN ONE MAN).
 572 THREE,MEN,(THREE MEN TWO MEN ONE MAN).
 573 \$(LN,NAME)\$\$(LN,NAME)\$(LN COMMA MISSING)\$\$(LN,).
 574 \$(PS,-----),
 575 ,

GROUP-5 PROGRAMS FOR TESTING PF FUNCTION

576 *****
 577 *****
 578 *****
 579 *****
 580 \$\$(PS,-----)
 581 \$(PS,*****TEST-1 PF FUNCTION*****
 582 \$(DS,TEXT,\$\$(RS))\$(SS,TEXT,THAT,THE,IN,COINCIDE)\$\$(PF,NAME)\$\$(PF,TEXT)\$(PF,TEXT)\$
 583 (PF,\$\$(DS,\$\$(RS))\$(PF,\$\$(SS,OF,ABNORMALITIES)\$\$(PF,\$\$(DS,AB,\$\$(RS))),\$(PF,AB),\$\$(SS
 584 ,AB,THIS,CHARACTERS)\$\$(PF,AB).
 585 IT HAS THEREFORE BEEN SUGGESTED THAT MARY WAS ACTUALLY BORN ON THE 7TH AND THAT
 586 THE DATE WAS ALTERED TO THE 8TH IN ORDER TO COINCIDE WITH THE FEAST OF THE VIRGI
 587 N.
 588 DURING THE WHOLE OF THIS PERIOD(,)HAMILTON BLOOD WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED A CONV
 589 ENIENT SCAPEGOAT ON WHICH TO BLAME ABNORMALITIES OF TEMPER.,
 590 THIS STRING HAS LESS THAN 80 CHARACTERS.
 591 ,

592 *****
 593 \$\$(PS,-----)
 594 \$(PS,*****TEST-2 PF FUNCTION*****
 595 \$(DS,TEXT,\$\$(RS))\$(SS,TEXT,THAT,THE,IN,COINCIDE)\$\$(PF,NAME)\$\$(PF,TEXT)\$(PF,TEXT)\$
 596 (PF,\$\$(DS,\$\$(RS))\$(PF,\$\$(SS,OF,ABNORMALITIES)\$\$(PF,\$\$(DS,AB,\$\$(RS))),\$(PF,AB),\$\$(SS
 597 ,AB,THIS,CHARACTERS)\$\$(PF,AB)\$\$(PF,AB)\$\$(SS,TEXT,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N)\$\$(PF,
 598 TEXT)\$\$(SS,A,B,C,D,E,F,G)\$\$(PF,).
 599 IT HAS THEREFORE BEEN SUGGESTED THAT MARY WAS ACTUALLY BORN ON THE 7TH AND THAT
 600 THE DATE WAS ALTERED TO THE 8TH IN ORDER TO COINCIDE WITH THE FEAST OF THE VIRGI
 601 N.
 602 DURING THE WHOLE OF THIS PERIOD(,)HAMILTON BLOOD WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED A CONV
 603 ENIENT SCAPEGOAT ON WHICH TO BLAME ABNORMALITIES OF TEMPER.,
 604 THIS STRING HAS LESS THAN 80 CHARACTERS.
 605 ,

606 *****
 607 \$\$(PS,-----)
 608 \$(PS,*****TEST-3 PF FUNCTION*****
 609 *****

```

609  $(DS,QQ,($$(PS,(SHE IS DESCRIBED AS VERY PRETTY INDEED))$(SS,QQ,$$(RS))$$$(PF,QQ)
610  $(DS,QQ,$$(CL,QQ,$$(RS))$(PF,QQ,$$(CL,QQ))$(CL,QQ),
611  VERY PRETTY INDEED,
612  VERY CLEVER,
613  VERY CLEVER,
614  AWFULLY BORING,
615  ,
616  *****
617  $$$(PS,-----)
618  $(PS,*****TEST-4 PF FUNCTION*****
619  $(DS,$$(RS)) $(PF,$$(SS,MARKER1,MARKER2,MARKER3,MARKER4,MARKER5,MARKER6,MARKER7
620  )$$$(PF,$$(PS,$$(CL,POSSESSED,CHILDHOOD,PASSION,MARY,OR FALSEHOOD))
621  $(DS,ABC,$$(RS))$(PF,ABC,$$(SS,ABC,MARKER1)$$$(PF,ABC,$$(PS,ABC,CL,ABC,MARY QUEEN OF
622  SCOTS)),
623  BEING MARKER1 SINCE MARKER2 BY A MARKER3 FOR THE SUBJECT OF MARKER4 QUEEN OF SCO
624  TS,) I WISHED TO TEST FOR MYSELF THE TRUTH MARKER5 OF THE MANY LEGENDS WHICH SU
625  RROUNDED HER NAME.,
626  FIND OUT WHAT MARKER1 MUST HAVE BEEN LIKE A PERSON.,
627  ,
628  *****
629  $$$(PS,-----)
630  $(PS,*****TEST-5 PF FUNCTION*****
631  $(DS,A1,$$(RS))$(PF,A1)
632  $(DS,A2,$$(RS))$(PF,A2)
633  $(SS,A1,SE STARK COND,BLEAK PARALLEL,AL CLIMATE WH)$(PF,A1)
634  $(SS,A2,FORMAL DANCE,THESE,THE PEOPLE,OF)$(PF,A2),
635  THESE STARK CONDITIONS FOUND A BLEAK PARALLEL IN THE POLITICAL CLIMATE WHICH
636  THEN PREVAILED BETWEEN COUNTRIES.,
637  THESE ARRANGEMENTS,) LIKE THE STEPS OF A FORMAL DANCE,) CONVEY LITTLE OF THE F
638  EELINGS OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNED.,
639  $$$(CL,A1,SE STARK COND,BLEAK PARALLEL,AL CLIMATE WH),
640  $$$(CL,A2,FORMAL DANCE,THESE,THE PEOPLE,OF),
641  ,
642  *****
643  *****
644  $$$(PS,-----)
645  $(PS,*****TEST-6 PF FUNCTION*****
646  $(DS,X1,$$(RS))$(PF,X1)

```

```
£(SS,X1,SHE,HAD,BEEN,MARRIED,NINETEEN)£(PF,X1)
£(DS,PROGRAM,(£(PS,£(CL,£(RS))))£(PF,PROGRAM)
£(CL,PROGRAM)
```

SHE HAD BEEN MARRIED AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN.
X1, HE DIED, 55,
X1, HE WAS MARRIED, 76,

[illegible]
$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}(\text{DS}, A, \mathbb{E}(\text{RS})) \mathbb{E}(\text{PF}, A) \\ & \mathbb{E}(\text{SS}, A, \text{JAMES AND MARY, HAPPY}) \mathbb{E}(\text{PF}, A) \\ & \mathbb{E}(\text{DS}, B, (\mathbb{E}(\text{CL}, A, \text{JOHN AND MARGARET, UNHAPPY})) \mathbb{E}(\text{PF}, B)) \end{aligned}$$

THE MARRIAGE OF JAMES AND MARY DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN A PARTICULARLY HAPPY ONE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

***** (P) *****

```

£(PS,
**FORMS IN STORE**),
£(PS,
£(PS,
£(D£(PS,**THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS**),
£(DS,£(RS))£(PF,X3)£(DS,£(RS))£(PF,X4)£(PF,X5)£(DS,£(RS))£(PF,X1)£(DS,£(RS))£(PF,X2)£(PF,X3)£(RS,X1,W,TH,TAKEN,ON,NO)£(PF,X1)£(SS,X2,CH,A,L,M,NEY,I)£(PF,X2)£(SS,X3,SERVANT
S,PAYING,DEPENDENT)£(PF,X3)£(SS,X4,OR,HE,NECESSITIES,FOU)£(PF,X4)£(SS,A,B,C,D,E,
£(F)£(PF,£(SS,X5,SEIZED,BUT,LATER)£(PF,X5)£(PS,££(CL,X1,W,TH,TAKEN,ON,NO)££(CL,X
2,CH,A,L,M,NEY,I)££(CL,X3,SERVANTS,PAYING,DEPENDENT)££(CL,X4,OR,HE,NECESSITIES,FO
U)££(CL,A,B,C,D,E,F)££(CL,X5,SEIZED,BUT,LATER))),

```

X1, THE ONLY THING WHICH WAS NOT TAKEN FROM

X2, MARY WAS HER ACTUAL MONEY(,) ON WHICH,

X3, SHE DEPENDED FOR PAYING HER SERVANTS AND

X4, FOR HER OWN NECESSITIES. THIS SHE FOUND

•STILL IN THE CUPBOARD WHERE SHE HAD LEFT IT •

X5, BUT LATER DIRECTIVES CAME FROM LONDON THAT THIS TOO WAS TO BE SEIZED.


```

130 (PS,*****TEST-2 EQ FUNCTION*****  

131 (DS,TEXT,RS)) (DS,TEMP,CL,TEXT) (SS,TEXT,RS) (DS,PROC, (DS,TEXT,CL,TEXT,RS)  

132 L,TEXT,RS)) (EQ,CL,TEMP,CL,TEXT), (CL,TEXT), (PS,END OF PROGRAM) (PS,TEMP  

133 (CL,TEMP)) (PS,TEXT,CL,TEXT), (PS,TEXT,CL,TEXT), (PS,TEXT,CL,TEXT)  

134 (SS,TEXT,RS)) (CL,PROC)) (CL,PROC)  

135 NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES  

136 TEMPTS,WANDERING  

137 1,2  

138 1,2  

139 MM1,MM2  

140 MM1,MM2  

141 MARKER1,MARKER2  

142 MARKER1,MARKER2  

143 SLEEPING,PLEASING  

144 SLEEPING,PLEASING  

145 TEMPTS,WANDERING  

146 (PS,-----)  

147  

148 *****  

149 (PS,-----)  

150 (PS,*****TEST-2 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****  

151 (TN)  

152 (DS,TEXT,RS)) (DS,TEMP,CL,TEXT) (SS,TEXT,RS) (DS,PROC, (DS,TEXT,CL,TEXT,RS)  

153 L,TEXT,RS)) (EQ,CL,TEMP,CL,TEXT), (CL,TEXT), (PS,END OF PROGRAM) (PS,TEMP  

154 (CL,TEMP)) (PS,TEXT,CL,TEXT), (PS,TEXT,CL,TEXT), (PS,TEXT,CL,TEXT)  

155 (SS,TEXT,RS)) (CL,PROC)) (CL,PROC)  

156 NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES  

157 TEMPTS,WANDERING  

158 1,2  

159 1,2  

160 MM1,MM2  

161 MM1,MM2  

162 MARKER1,MARKER2  

163 MARKER1,MARKER2  

164 SLEEPING,PLEASING  

165 SLEEPING,PLEASING  

166 TEMPTS,WANDERING  

167 (PS,-----)  


```



```

837  (PS,-----)
838  (PS,*****TEST-4 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****-----)
839  (TN),
840  (DS,COUNTER,IIII)(DS,UNIT,I)(DS,QQQQ,(X(PS,WHEN MUI MA2 YOU3 IN EARLY GREECE
841  SHE SUNG)(PS,QQQQ****X(CL,QQQ)(X(SS,QQQ,X(RS))X(DS,QQQ,X(CL,QQQ,X(RS)))
842  X(EQ,X(CL,COUNTER),X(CL,UNIT),(X(PS,END PROGRAM)X(PS,QQQ****X(CL,QQQ))X(
843  PS,COUNTER****X(CL,COUNTER))X(PS,UNIT****X(CL,UNIT))),X(DS,UNIT,I)X(CL,UNI
844  T))X(PS,UNIT****X(CL,UNIT))X(CL,QQQ)))X(CL,QQQ),
845  1,2,3'SUBSTITUTED BY MARKERS
846  M1,M2,M3'ARGUMENTS IN CALL FUNCTION,SUBSTITUTE MARKERS
847  M1,M2,M3'SUBSTITUTED BY MARKERS
848  MM1,MM2,MM3,
849  MM1,MM2,MM3,
850  MM1,MM2,MM3,
851  MM1,MM2,MM3,
852  MMM1,MMM2,MMM3,
853  MMM1,MMM2,MMM3,
854  SIC(, )HEAVENLY, ID(, )WAS,NG(, )WHILE YET,
855  X(PS,QQQ****X(CL,QQQ)),
856  X(PS,-----),
857  ,
858  *****
859  X(PS,-----)
860  X(PS,*****TEST-5 EQ FUNCTION*****-----)
861  X(DS,XYZ,X(RS))X(SS,XYZ,X(RS))X(DS,END-PROC,X(RS))X(DS,X(RS))X(SS,X(RS))X(
862  RS))X(DS,OTHER,(X(EQ,X(CL,ZYX,X(RS))),X(CL,END-PROC),(X(PS,END OF PROGRAM)X(LN,
863  NAME*****)),X(PS,X(CL,ZYX,X(RS))))X(CL,OTHER))X(DS,ALTER,(X(EQ,X(CL,XY
864  Z,X(RS))),X(CL,END-PROC),(X(PS,XYZ****X(CL,XYZ,X(RS)))X(PS,END-PROC****X(CL,E
865  ND-PROC))X(CL,OTHER)),X(PS,X(CL,XYZ,X(RS)))X(CL,ALTER)))X(CL,ALTER),
866  THIS IS A CAT,
867  CAT,
868  THIS IS A HORSE,
869  ZYX,
870  THIS IS A CAT,
871  ZYX,
872  CAT,
873  CAT,
874  CAT,

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DOG'
DOG'
MOUSE'
MOUSE'
SHEEP'
SHEEP'
COW'
COW'
HORSE'
HORSE'
CAT'
CAT'
DOG'
DOG'
MOUSE'
MOUSE'
SHEEP'
SHEEP'
COW'
COW'
HORSE'
'
*****
X(PS,-----)
X(PS,*****TEST-5 EQ FUNCTION*****WITH TRACE*****
X(TN)
X(DS,XYZ,X(RS))X(SS,XYZ,X(RS))X(DS,END-PROC,X(RS))X(DS,X(RS))X(SS,X(RS)),X(
RS)X(DS,OTHER,(X(EQ,X(CL,ZYX,X(RS))),X(CL,END-PROC),(X(PS,END OF PROGRAM)X(LN,
NAME*****)),(X(PS,X(CL,ZYX,X(RS))))X(CL,OTHER))X(DS,ALTER,(X(EQ,X(CL,XY
Z,X(RS)),X(CL,END-PROC),(X(PS,XYZ*****X(CL,XYZ,X(RS)))X(PS,END-PROC)X(CL,E
ND-PROC))X(CL,OTHER)),(X(PS,X(CL,XYZ,X(RS))X(CL,ALTER))))X(CL,ALTER)
THIS IS A CAT
CAT
THIS IS A HORSE
ZYX
THIS IS A CAT
ZYX
CAT
875
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CAT'
CAT'
DOG'
DOG'
MOUSE'
MOUSE'
SHEEP'
SHEEP'
COW'
COW'
HORSE'
HORSE'
CAT'
CAT'
DOG'
DOG'
MOUSE'
MOUSE'
SHEEP'
SHEEP'
COW'
COW'
HORSE'
'
*****
(PS,-----)
(PS,*****TEST-6 EQ FUNCTION*****
(DS,EXPRESSION,AEXPONENT2 SIGN12TIMESATIMESB SIGN2BEXPONENT2)'
(DS,TEST,A**2 -2*A*B +B**2)'
(SS,EXPRESSION,EXPONENT,TIMES,SIGN1,SIGN2)'
(EQ,CL,TEST),CL,EXPRESSION,*,*,*,*(RS),*(RS),*(PS,END PROGRAM)*(PS,EXPRES
SION**=CL(CL,EXPRESSION,*,*,*,*(RS),*(RS),*(PS,TEST**=CL(CL,TEST))),*(PS,E
XPRESION**=CL(CL,EXPRESSION,*,*,*,*(RS),*(RS),*(PS,TEST**=CL(CL,TEST))),
+
+
+
+
(EQ,CL,TEST),CL,EXPRESSION,*,*,*,*(RS),*(RS),*(PS,END PROGRAM)*(PS,EXPRES

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SSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST)),(&(PS,E
XPRESSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST))),
+
-
+
-
&(EQ,&&(CL,TEST),&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,EXPRE
SSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST)),(&(PS,E
XPRESSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST))),
-
-
-
-
&(EQ,&&(CL,TEST),&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,EXPRE
SSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST)),(&(PS,E
XPRESSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST))),
-
+
-
+
*****
&(PS,-----)
&(PS,*****TEST-6 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****
&(TN),
&(DS,EXPRESSION,AEXPONENT2 SIGN12TIMESATIMESB SIGN2BEXPONENT2),
&(DS,TEST,A**2 -2*A*B +B**2),
&(SS,EXPRESSION,EXPONENT,TIMES,SIGN1,SIGN2),
&(EQ,&&(CL,TEST),&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,EXPRE
SSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST)),(&(PS,E
XPRESSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST))),
+
+
+
+
&(EQ,&&(CL,TEST),&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,EXPRE
SSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST)),(&(PS,E
XPRESSION*=&&(CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS))&(PS,TEST**&&(CL,TEST))),

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989 + '
990 + '
991 + '
992 - '
993      $$(EQ,$$(CL,TEST),$$$(CL,EXPRESSION,**,$$(RS),$(RS)),($$(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,EXPRES
994      $SSION**=$$(CL,EXPRESSION,**,$$(RS),$(RS)),$$(PS,TEST**=$$(CL,TEST))),($$(PS,E
995      $XPRESSION**=$$(CL,EXPRESSION,**,$$(RS),$(RS)),$$(PS,TEST**=$$(CL,TEST))),
996 - '
997 - '
998 - '
999 - '
1000      $$(EQ,$$(CL,TEST),$$$(CL,EXPRESSION,**,$$(RS),$(RS)),($$(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,EXPRES
1001      $SSION**=$$(CL,EXPRESSION,**,$$(RS),$(RS)),$$(PS,TEST**=$$(CL,TEST))),($$(PS,E
1002      $XPRESSION**=$$(CL,EXPRESSION,**,$$(RS),$(RS)),$$(PS,TEST**=$$(CL,TEST))),
1003 - '
1004 + '
1005 - '
1006 + '
1007 - '
1008      *****
1009      $$(PS,-----)
1010      $$(PS,*****TEST-7 EQ FUNCTION*****
1011      $$(DS,PL,($$(PS,$$(RS))))
1012      $$(DS,END,($$(LN,NAME )$(PS,END OF PROGRAM)))
1013      $$(DS,X,(EQ,$$(RS),END-PR,))
1014      $$(DS,Y,($$(CL,END)),($$(CL,PL)))
1015      $$(DS,A,($$(CL,X)$(CL,Y))$(CL,A))
1016      $$(CL,A)
1017      FIRST EXECUTION
1018      A WISE MAN WILL MAKE MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN HE FINDS
1019      SECOND EXECUTION
1020      MONEY IS LIKE MUCK (,) NOT GOOD EXCEPT IT CAN BE SPREAD
1021      THIRD EXECUTION
1022      THE REMEDY IS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE
1023      FOURTH EXECUTION
1024      STUDIES SERVE FOR DELIGHT(,)FOR ORNAMENT(,)AND FOR ABILITY
1025      END-PR
1026 - '

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*****
E(PS,-----) 1027
E(PS,*****TEST-7 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE***** 1028
E(TN),***** 1029
***** 1030
E(DS,P1,(E(PS,E(RS)))) 1031
E(DS,END,(E(LN,NAME )E(PS,END OF PROGRAM))) 1032
E(DS,X,(EQ,E(RS),END-PR,)) 1033
E(DS,Y,((E(CL,END)),(E(CL,P1)))) 1034
E(DS,A,(E(E(CL,X)E(CL,Y))E(CL,A))) 1035
E(CL,A) 1036
FIRST EXECUTION 1037
A WISE MAN WILL MAKE MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN HE FINDS 1038
SECOND EXECUTION 1039
MONEY IS LIKE MUCK (,) NOT GOOD EXCEPT IT CAN BE SPREAD 1040
THIRD EXECUTION 1041
THE REMEDY IS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE 1042
FOURTH EXECUTION 1043
STUDIES SERVE FOR DELIGHT(,)FOR ORNAMENT(,)AND FOR ABILITY 1044
END-PR 1045
***** 1046
E(PS,-----) 1047
E(PS,*****TEST-8 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE***** 1048
E(DS,Q,(E(DS,S,X)E(SS,S,Y)E(DS,Z,E(CL,S,A)E(EQ,E(CL,S,Y),E(CL,Z),E 1049
(CL,Q,E(CL,Z),Y)))E(SS,Q,X,Y) 1050
E(PS,E(CL,Q,ABCBCC,ABC)) 1051
E(PS,-----) 1052
***** 1053
***** 1054
***** 1055
E(PS,-----) 1056
E(PS,*****TEST-8 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE***** 1057
E(TN),***** 1058
E(DS,Q,(E(DS,S,X)E(SS,S,Y)E(DS,Z,E(CL,S,A)E(EQ,E(CL,S,Y),E(CL,Z),E 1059
(CL,Q,E(CL,Z),Y)))E(SS,Q,X,Y) 1060
E(LN,NAME )E(PF,Q)E(PF,S)E(PF,Z) 1061
E(PS,E(CL,Q,ABCBCC,ABC)) 1062
E(PS,-----) 1063
***** 1064

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IIC.10 Execution of TRAC Applications

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-1 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****
$(CL,A2)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
$(CL,A1,MOUNTAINS,FOUNTAINS,GRAVES)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND OVER THE WAVES,UNDER THE FOUNTAINS AND UNDER THE GRAVES
-----
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-2 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
UNDER FLOODS THAT ARE DEEPEST,WHICH NEPTUNE OBEY
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
OVER ROCKS THAT ARE STEEPEST LOVE WILL FIND CUT THE WAY
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
UNDER THAT ARE DEEPEST,WHICH OBEY*****OVER THAT ARE LOVE WILL FIND CUT THE
-----
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-3 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****

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PAGE 2

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39 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
40 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
41 $(CL,PCFM)
42 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
43 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
44 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
45 $(RS)
46 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
47 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
48 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
49 WHEN I THE DAWN USED TC ADMIRE(,)AND PRAISED THE COMING DAY
50 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
51 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
52 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
53 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
54 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
55 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
56 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
57 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
58 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
59 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
60 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
61 WHEN I THE USED TC (,)AND THE COMING DAY
62 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
63 WHEN I THE 1 USED TO 3,AND 2 THE COMING DAY
64 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
65 WHEN I THE MARKER1 USED TO MARKER3,AND MARKER2 THE COMING DAY
66 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
67 WHEN I THE DAWN USED TO ADMIRE,AND PRAISED THE COMING DAY
68 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
69 -----
70 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
71 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
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75
76 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++

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77 *****TEST-4 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
78 *****THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
79 *****THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
80 *****THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
81 *****I LITTLE THE GROWING FIRE MY REST AWAY
82 TEXT WITH MARKERS*I LITTLE 1 THE GROWING FIRE 2 MY REST AWAY
83 *****THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
84 *****FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
85 NEW-TEXT*I LITTLE THOUGHT THE GROWING FIRE MUST TAKE MY REST AWAY
86 *****THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
87 *****TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1++++
88 -----
89 *****THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
90 *****TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1++++
91
92
93
94
95
96 *****TEST-5 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
97 *****THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
98 *****FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
99 YOUR CHARM IN HARMLESS CHILDHCCD LAY LIKE METALS IN THE MINE***
100 YOUR CHARM IN HARMLESS CHILDHCCD LAY LIKE METALS IN THE MINE
101 AGE FCRM NC FACE TCCK MORE AWAY
102 *****THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
103 *****TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1++++
104 -----
105 *****THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
106 *****TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1++++
107
108
109
110
111 *****TEST-6 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
112 *****THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
113 *****FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
114 *****THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++

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115 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
116 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
117 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
118 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
119 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
120 &(DS,X,YOU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES(,)WHAT ARE YOU(,)WHEN THE MOON SHALL RISE
121 )&(DS,X,YOU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES(,)WHAT ARE YOU(,)WHEN THE MOON SHALL RIS
122 E)
123 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
124 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
125 X***YCU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES,WHAT ARE YOU,WHEN THE MOON SHALL RISE
126 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
127 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
128 N***&(DS,X,YOU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES(,)WHAT ARE YOU(,)WHEN THE MOON SHA
129 LL RISE)&(DS,X,YOU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES(,)WHAT ARE YOU(,)WHEN THE MOON S
130 HALL RISE)&(DS,X,YOU COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SKIES(,)WHAT ARE YOU(,)WHEN THE MOON
131 SHALL RISE))
132 -----
133 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
134 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
135
136
137 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
138 -----
139 *****TEST-7 FUNCTION RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****
140 XY*****SO WELL YOUR WORDS HIS NOBLE VIRTUES PRAISE,THAT ALL BOTH JUDGE YOU TO
141 RELATE THEM TRUE
142 XZ*****THOU ART MY LIFE,MY LOVE,MY HEART,THE VERY EYES OF ME
143 -----
144 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
145 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
146
147
148 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
149 -----
150 *****TEST-8 FUNCTION RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****
151 +++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
152 NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++

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++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS--NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
XY*****THOUGH SEAS AND LAND BETWIXT US BOTH, OUR FAITH AND TROTH
XZ*****LIKE SEPARATED SOULS,ALL TIME AND SPACE CONTROLS
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
XY**GH SEAS L BETWIXT US BG, R FAI TRO XZ**LIKE SERATED SOU, SCE CONTRO
-----
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
-----
*****TEST-9 FUNCTION RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO CF MARKERS
NOMARKERS--NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS--NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS--NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
NULL NAME FORM*****SLEEP,SLEEP AGAIN,MY LYRE FOR THOU CANST NEVER TELL MY
```

HUMBLE TALE

ZZZ***IN SOUNDS THAT WILL PREVAIL,NOR GENTLE THOUGHTS IN HER INSPIRE

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

*****TEST-10 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*****

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

HENCE,ALL YOU 2,AS SHORT AS ARE 1

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

QQQ***&(PS,HENCE(,))ALL YOU 2(,))AS SHORT AS ARE 1)

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

HENCE,ALL YOU M2,AS SHORT AS ARE M1

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

QQQ***&(PS,HENCE(,))ALL YOU M2(,))AS SHORT AS ARE M1)

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

HENCE,ALL YOU MARKER2,AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

QQQ***&(PS,HENCE(,))ALL YOU MARKER2(,))AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1)

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

HENCE,ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS,AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS

+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++


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229 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
230 QQQQ***$(PS,HENCE(, )ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS(, )AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS)
231 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
232 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
233 -----
234 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
235 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
236
237
238 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
239 -----
240 *****TEST-11 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*CS*****
241 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
242 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
243 HENCE,ALL YOU 2,AS SHORT AS ARE 1
244 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
245 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
246 QQQQ***$(PS,HENCE(, )ALL YOU 2(, )AS SHORT AS ARE 1)$ (PS,QQQQ***$(CL,QQQQ))$(S
247 S,QQQQ,$ (RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$ (RS)))$(CL,QQQQ)
248 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
249 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
250 HENCE,ALL YOU M2,AS SHORT AS ARE M1
251 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
252 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
253 QQQQ***$(PS,HENCE(, )ALL YOU M2(, )AS SHORT AS ARE M1)$ (PS,QQQQ***$(CL,QQQQ))$(
254 (SS,QQQQ,$ (RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$ (RS)))$(CL,QQQQ)
255 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
256 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
257 HENCE,ALL YOU MARKER2,AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1
258 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
259 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
260 QQQQ***$(PS,HENCE(, )ALL YOU MARKER2(, )AS SHORT AS ARE MARKER1)$ (PS,QQQQ***$(CL,
261 CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$ (RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$ (RS)))$(CL,QQQQ)
262 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
263 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
264 HENCE,ALL YOU VAIN DELIGHTS,AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS
265 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
266 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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QQQQ****(PS,HENCE(, )ALL YCU VAIN DELIGHTS(, )AS SHORT AS ARE THE NIGHTS)(PS,QQ 267
QQ****(CL,QQQQ))(SS,QQQQ,(RS))(DS,QQQQ,(CL,QQQQ,(RS)))(CL,QQQQ) 268
----- 269
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 270
+++++SS"QQQQ" 271
272
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275
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 276
----- 277
*****TEST-12 FUNCTIONCS RS*PS*CL*CS*SS***** 278
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 279
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 280
ABC*****WELCOME(, )ABC3 ARMS AND ABC1(, )A SIGH THAT ABC2 MORTIFIES 281
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 282
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 283
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 284
ABC MARKERS SUBSTITUTED BY NULL*****WELCCME(, ) ARMS AND (, )A SIGH THAT MORTIFI 285
ES 286
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 287
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 288
PROCEDURE***** (PS,(CL,(RS))) 289
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 290
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 291
WELCOME,3 ARMS AND 1,A SIGH THAT 2 MORTIFIES 292
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 293
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 294
WELCOME,FOLDED ARMS AND FIXED EYES,A SIGH THAT PIERCING MORTIFIES 295
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 296
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 297
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 298
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 299
ABC LAST CALL*****WELCOME(, ) ARMS AND (, )A SIGH THAT MORTIFIES 300
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 301
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 302
----- 303
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 304
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-13 FUNCTIONS  RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
THIS IS A CAT
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A DOG
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A MOUSE
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A SHEEP
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A COW
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A HORSE
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
THIS IS A
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
THIS IS A CAT
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A DOG
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A MOUSE
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A SHEEP
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
THIS IS A COW
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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 343
THIS IS A HORSE
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 344
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 345
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 346
THIS IS A
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 347
----- 348
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 349
----- 350
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 351
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 352
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 353
----- 354
*****TEST-14 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*CS*SS***** 355
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 356
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 357
POEM*****{(DS,VERSE,Y) 358
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 359
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 360
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 361
POEM*****{(DS,VERSE,) 362
{(DS,VERSE1,TC ME CNE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE(,MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE) 363
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 364
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 365
TO ME CNE SAVAGE HUNTING SCENE,MY SOLE DELIGHT THE HEADLONG RACE 366
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 367
{(DS,VERSE2,AND FRANTIC HURRY OF THE CHASE TO START(, )AND BRING TO BAY 368
) 369
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 370
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 371
AND FRANTIC HURRY OF THE CHASE TO START,PUR Sue,AND BRING TO BAY 372
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 373
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 374
----- 375
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 376
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 377
----- 378
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 379
----- 380

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-15 FUNCTION RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
HE GAVE US THIS ETERNAL SPRING WHICH HERE ENAMELS EVERYTHING,
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
HE GAVE US THIS ETERNAL SPRING WHICH HERE ENAMELS EVERYTHING,
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
GIVE NAME FOR TEXT
GIVE THE TEXT
GIVE THE NAME OF TEXT YOU CALL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
HE GAVE US THIS ETERNAL SPRING WHICH HERE ENAMELS EVERYTHING,
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
GIVE NAME FOR TEXT
GIVE THE TEXT
GIVE THE NAME OF TEXT YOU CALL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
AND SENDS THE FOWLS TO US IN CARE CN DAILY VISITS THROUGH THE AIR
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
GIVE NAME FOR TEXT
GIVE THE TEXT
GIVE THE NAME OF TEXT YOU CALL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
HE HANGS IN SHADES THE ORANGE BRIGHT LIKE GOLDEN LAMPS IN A GREEN NIGHT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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GIVE NAME FOR TEXT

++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
 ++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
 ++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
 VERSE1**HE GAVE US THIS ETERNAL SPRING WHICH HERE ENAMELS EVERYTHING, VERSE2
 AND SENDS THE FOWLS TO US IN CARE ON DAILY VISITS THROUGH THE AIR VERSE3
 HE HANGS IN SHADES THE ORANGE BRIGHT LIKE GOLDEN LAMPS IN A GREEN NIGHT
 GIVE THE TEXT

 ++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++
 ++++DS" "
 GIVE THE NAME OF TEXT YOU CALL

++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++

 *****TEST-16 FUNCTIONCS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS*****
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
 ++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
 ++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
 ++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
 ++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
 ++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
 ++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
 GIVE NAME*****
 ++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
 PROGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF A PROCEDURE
 ++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS
+++++ERROR FUNCTION ,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++ 495
+++++CLX1"TAILOR"FLAT"CITY"LONDON 496
MR TAYLOR HAS A FLAT IN THE CITY OF LONDON 497
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 498
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 499
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 500
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 501
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 502
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 503
CLASSIC TO 504
THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN 505
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 506
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 507
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 508
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 509
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 510
CLASSIC TO 511
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 512
AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CONTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR MAR 513
KERI 514
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 515
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++ 516
+++++CL"X5 517
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 518
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS 519
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 520
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS 521
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 522
AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR YOU 523
HE WENT TO STOCKHOLM WITH THE INTENTION OF MEETING FRIENDS 524
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 525
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 526
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 527
IS MY 528
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 529
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 530
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 531
IS MY 532

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THIS IS MY BOOK

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
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+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-18 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*CS*SS*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
WITH HEAVY M3 I OFTEN M1 MCURN MY M2 WCE
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
WITH HEAVY MM3 I OFTEN MM1 MCURN MY MM2 WCE
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
WITH HEAVY MARKER3 I OFTEN MARKER1 MOURN MY MARKER2 WCE
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
WITH HEAVY SIGHS I OFTEN HEAR YOU MOURN MY HAPLESS WOE
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
-----
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED   +++++
+++++CL"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
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+++++IC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 571
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*****TEST-19 FUNCTIONS RS*PS*CL*DS*SS***** 572
***** 573
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 574
+++++IC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 575
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 576
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 577
&(DS,X,Y) 578
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 579
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 580
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 581
&(DS,,) 582
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 583
+++++IC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 584
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 585
+++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 586
&(DS,VERSE1,THE FOND COMPLAINT(,)MY SONG(,)DISPROVE) 587
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 588
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 589
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 590
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++ 591
+++++CL"VERSE1 592
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 593
&(DS,VVV,WWW) 594
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 595
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++ 596
+++++CL" 597
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 598
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 599
+++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 600
&(DS,VERSE2,AND JUSTIFY THE LAWS OF JCVE) 601
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 602
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 603
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 604
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++ 605
+++++CL"VERSE2 606
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 607
----- 608

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+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTCIRE TO BE CALLED      +++++
+++++CL"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****1 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS IN,TF *****
PS"
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
DS"1"(PS,POOR SCUL(,))THE CENTRE CF MY SINFUL EARTH)(SS,1,(RS))$(DS,1,$$(CL,1
,$$(RS)))
CL"1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"POOR SCUL,THE CENTRE CF MY SINFUL EARTH
POOR SCUL,THE CENTRE CF MY SINFUL EARTH
RS
SS"1"SCUL"EARTH
RS
CL"1"EARTH"SOUL
DS"1"(PS,POOR EARTH(,))THE CENTRE CF MY SINFUL SCUL)(SS,1,(RS))$(DS,1,$$(CL,1
,$$(RS)))
CL"1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"POOR EARTH,THE CENTRE CF MY SINFUL SCUL
POOR EARTH,THE CENTRE CF MY SINFUL SCUL
RS
TF
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++SS"1"
-----
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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647 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
648 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
649 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
650 -----
651 *****2 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN,TF*****
652 PS"
653 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
654 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
655 RS
656 DS"BUILDLIN"1 AND HIS DCG
657 SS"BUILDLIN"1"
658 DS"THISTHING"ONE MAN
659 DS"WTM"1 WENT TO MCW ,
660 SS"WTM"1"
661 TF
662
663
664 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
665 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
666 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
667 AND HIS DCG
668 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
669 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
670 ONE MAN
671 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
672 +++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
673 WENT TO MCW ,
674 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
675 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
676 WENT TO MCW A MEADCW.
677
678 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
679 -----
680 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
681 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
682 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
683 -----
684 *****3 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN,TF*****

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DS""WHCSE M1 NOT HIS M2 ARE
SS""M1""M2
RS
DS"X1"1 LONG TO 2 BACK(,)AND 3 THAT ANCIENT TRACK
RS
DS"X2"MARKER1 REACH THAT PLAIN(,) MARKER2 I LEFT MY MARKER3
RS
DS"X3"BUT AH MARKER1 MARKER3 WITH MARKER2 STAY MARKER4
RS
DS"X4"1MM THIS DUST FALLS 2MM(,)IN THAT 3MM(,)RETURN
SS"X2"MARKER1"MARKER2"MARKER3
SS"X4"1MM"2MM"3MM
SS"X1"1"2"3
CL"
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
PS"WHOSE NOT HIS ARE
WHOSE NOT HIS ARE
CL"X1"C HOW I"TRAVEL"TREAD AGAIN
PS"O HOW I LONG TO TRAVEL BACK,AND TREAD AGAIN THAT ANCIENT TRACK
O HOW I LONG TO TRAVEL BACK,AND TREAD AGAIN THAT ANCIENT TRACK
CL"X2"THAT I MIGHT ONCE MORE"WHERE FIRST"GLORIOUS TRAIN
PS"THAT I MIGHT ONCE MORE REACH THAT PLAIN, WHERE FIRST I LEFT MY GLORIOUS TRAI
N
THAT I MIGHT ONCE MORE REACH THAT PLAIN, WHERE FIRST I LEFT MY GLORIOUS TRAIN
CL"X3"MY SOUL"TCC MUCH
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"BUT AH MARKER1 MARKER3 WITH MARKER2 STAY MARKER4
BUT AH MARKER1 MARKER3 WITH MARKER2 STAY MARKER4
SS"X3"MARKER1"MARKER2"MARKER3"MARKER4
CL"X3"MY SOUL"TCC MUCH
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO CF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
PS"BUT AH MY SCUL WITH TCC MUCH STAY
BUT AH MY SCUL WITH TCC MUCH STAY

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CL"X4"AND WHEN"TC THE URN"STATE I COME
PS"AND WHEN THIS DUST FALLS TO THE URN,IN THAT STATE I COME,RETURN
AND WHEN THIS DUST FALLS TO THE URN,IN THAT STATE I COME,RETURN
CL"PASSIONS"MASTERS
PS"WHOSE PASSIONS NOT HIS MASTERS ARE
WHOSE PASSIONS NOT HIS MASTERS ARE
TF
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
WHOSE NOT HIS ARE*** LONG TO BACK,AND THAT ANCIENT TRACK*** REACH THAT PLAI
N, I LEFT MY ***BUT AH WITH STAY *** THIS DUST FALLS ,IN THAT ,RETURN
-----
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
-----
*****4 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN,TF*****
SS"MARKER1"MARKER2"MARKER3"MARKER4"MARKERS

```



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CL"EAR"IN"FORWARD
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
PS"THE FORWARD YOUTH THAT WOULD APPEAR,MUST NOW FORSAKE HIS MUSES DEAR, NCR
IN THE SHADGWS SING HIS NUMBERS LANGUISHING.
THE FORWARD YOUTH THAT WOULD APPEAR,MUST NOW FORSAKE HIS MUSES DEAR, NOR IN
THE SHADGWS SING HIS NUMBERS LANGUISHING.
RS
DS"XXX"1 TIME 2 LEAVE 3 BCKS 4 DUST
SS"XXX"1"2"3"4
TF
TIS TIME TO LEAVE THE BOOKS IN DUST
-----
"
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****5 TEST FOR FUNCTIONCS TN,TF *****
RS
DS"DD"189NK 80W MANY ROYAL BCNES SLEEP W9T89N T8ESE 8EARS C6 STONES
SS"CC"1"2"3"4"5
SS"DD"6"7"8"9
TF
FIRST VERSE **MORTALITY,BEHOLD AND FEAR WHAT A CHANGE OF FLESH IS HERE

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SECOND VERSE **THINK HOW MANY ROYAL BCNES SLEEP WITHIN THESE HEARS OF STONES
-----
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
-----
*****6 TEST FOR TN,TF FUNCTIONS*****
DS"AA"IA(,)OR IB(,)OR IC IN ARMS(,) WHCSE CHANCE CN THESE DEFENCELESS DOORS MA
Y SEIZE
SS"AA"IA"IB"IC
DS"PROG"$(PS,$(CL,$(RS)))
TF
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
CAPTAIN,OR COLONEL,OR KNIGHT IN ARMS, WHCSE CHANCE CN THESE DEFENCELESS DOORS
MAY SEIZE
-----
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
-----
*****7 TEST FOR TN,TF FUNCTIONS*****
DS"ABAB"TC SAVE GREEK WALLS FROM RUIN BARE.
SS"ABAB"GREEK
DS"ABAB"$(CL,ABAB,ATHENIAN)
PS"$(CL,BABA)
$(CL,BABA)
CL"BABA
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"$(CL,ABAB,ATHENIAN)
$(CL,ABAB,ATHENIAN)
CL"BABA
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
836

```

++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++

CL"ABAB"ATHENIAN

TF

TO SAVE ATHENIAN WALLS FROM RUIN BARE.

""""

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

*****8 TEST FOR FUNCTIONS TN,TF *****

DS"SONG"SOME THING WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ELSE AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW

SS"SONG"SOME"THING"ELSE

CL"SONG"CNE"MAN"CNE MAN

PS"ONE MAN WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ONE MAN AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW

ONE MAN WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ONE MAN AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW

OW

TF

TWO MEN WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW TWO MEN ONE MAN AND HIS DOG WENT TO

MOW A MEADOW

""

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

*****1 TEST FOR FUNCTION CA *****

ONE MAN WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW ONE MAN AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW

OW

+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++

+++++CL"SONG"TWOMEN"TWOMEN CNE MAN

+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++

""""

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++

```

+++++IC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****2 TEST FCR FUNCTION CA *****
$(CL,B)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
$(CL,A,DEAD)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
NO LONGER MOURN FOR ME WHEN I AM DEAD
NAME A
NAME B
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
+++++CL"B
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
0000
+++++IC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++IC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****3 TEST FCR FUNCTION CA *****
LEST THE WISE WORLD SHOULD LOOK INTO YOUR MOAN
AND MOCK YOU WITH ME AFTER I AM GCNE.
*****VERSE1
*****VERSE2
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
+++++CL"VERSE1
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
+++++CL"VERSE2

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913 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
914 ""
915 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
916
917 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
918
919 -----
920 *****4 TEST FOR FUNCTION CA *****
921 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
922 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
923 THROUGH DISCONTENT OF MY LONG FRUITLESS STAY
924 *****1
925 *****PRCG
926 +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
927 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
928 +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
929 +++++CL"PRCG
930 ""
931
932 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
933
934 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCOLUMN 1+++++
935
936 -----
937 *****5 TEST FOR FUNCTION CA *****
938 WITH THAT I SAW TWO SWANS CF GGCCLY HUE,CCME SOFTLY SWIMMING DOWN ALONG THE LEE
939 TWO FAIRER BIRDS I YET DID NEVER SEE
940 *****
941 *****XZ
942 +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
943 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
944 +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
945 +++++CL"
946 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
947 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
948 +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
949 +++++CL"XZ
950

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PAGE	26	
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	951	
" "	952	
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	953	
	954	
	955	
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	956	
-----	957	
*****6 TEST FOR FUNCTION CA *****	958	
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	959	
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++	960	
AND HIS DOG	961	
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	962	
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++	963	
ONE MAN	964	
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	965	
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++	966	
WENT TO MCW ,	967	
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	968	
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++	969	
WENT TO MCW A MEADCW.	970	
*****BUILDLINE	971	
*****THIS THING	972	
*****WTM	973	
*****WTMAM	974	
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++	975	
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++	976	
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++	977	
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED	978	+++++
+++++CL"BUILDLINE	979	
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++	980	
	981	
	982	
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	983	
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	985	
	986	
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++	987	
-----	988	


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*****7 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
LET ENDLESS PEACE YOUR STEADFAST HEARTS ACCORD
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
LET ENDLESS WAR YOUR STEADFAST HEARTS ACCORD
*****QQ
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++
++++CL"QQ
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++

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++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++

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-----
*****8 TEST FOR FUNCTION DA *****
STORE CF FORMS

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*****
X1 MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
X2 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN
X3 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR YOU
X4 HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH

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THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS

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++++ERROR FUNCTION ,CCMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT++++

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```

++++CLX1"TAILOR"FLAT"CITY"LONDON

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```

MR TAYLOR HAS A FLAT IN THE CITY OF LONDON

```

```

++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++

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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++

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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++

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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++

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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++

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CLASSIC TO

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THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN

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++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++

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++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++

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+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1027
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1028
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1029
CLASSIC TO 1030
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1031
AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CONTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR MAR 1032
KER1 1033
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1034
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED +++++ 1035
+++++CL"X5 1036
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1037
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS 1038
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1039
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS 1040
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1041
AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR YOU 1042
HE WENT TO STOCKHOLM WITH THE INTENTION OF MEETING FRIENDS 1043
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1044
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1045
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1046
IS MY 1047
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1048
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1049
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1050
IS MY 1051
THIS IS MY BACK 1052
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1053
***** 1054
*****X2 1055
*****X4 1056
*****X1 1057
*****X3 1058
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++ 1059
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++ 1060
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1061
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1062
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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-1 LN FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++ERRORR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++LN COMMA MISSING
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
YOUTH IS FULL OF TRCUBLES AGE IS FULL CF CARE
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
YOUTH IS FULL OF PLEASANCE AGE IS FULL CF CARE
NAMEVVV
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
NAME VVV
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++ERRORR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++LN COMMA MISSING
VVV
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++SS"VVV"
-----
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-2 LN FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
AND HIS DCG
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
ONE MAN
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
WENT TO NOW ,
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
WENT TO NOW A MEADCW.

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
NAMEBUILDLINE
NAMETHISHING
NAMEWTM
NAMEWTNAM
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
NAME BUILDLINE
NAME THISHING
NAME WTM
NAME WTNAM
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++ERROR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++LN COMMA MISSING
BUILDLINE
THISHING
WTM
WTNAM
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-3 LN FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
      STORE OF FORMS
*****
      X1 MR SMITH HAS A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
      X2 THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN
      X3 AFTER LUNCH YOU CONTINUE BY TRAIN A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR YOU
      X4 HE WENT TO PARIS WITH THE INTENTION OF LEARNING FRENCH

THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS
+++++ERROR FUNCTION ,COMMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++CLX1"TAILOR"FLAT"CITY"LCNDON
MR TAYLOR HAS A FLAT IN THE CITY OF LCNDON
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
      CLASSIC TO
THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
      CLASSIC TO
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
AFTER LUNCH MARKER1 CONTINUE MARKER3 MARKER4 MARKER2 A ROOM IS RESERVED FOR MAR
KER1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED      +++++
+++++CL"X5
+++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED      +++++
+++++CL"X5
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+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC CF MARKERS
NGMARKERS-NGARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NGMARKERS-NGARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
AFTER LUNCH YCU CCNTINUE BY TRAIN A RCCM IS RESERVED FOR YCU
HE WENT TO STOCKHOLM WITH THE INTENTION OF MEETING FRIENDS
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
IS MY
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++
IS MY
THIS IS MY BCKK

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
NAME
NAMEX2
NAMEX4
NAMEX1
NAMEX3
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++
NAME
NAME X2
NAME X4
NAME X1
NAME X3
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++ERROR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
+++++LN COMMA MISSING
X2
X4
X1
X3
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++

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+++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUM 1++++
-----
*****TEST-4 LN FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NO OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
+++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS
NOMARKERS-NOARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++
WHEN BIRDS DO SING HEY DING A DING DING,SWEET LCVERS LOVE THE SPRING •
SO TRUE A FCCL IS LOVE,THAT IN YOUR WILL,THOUGH YCU DO ANYTHING,HE THINKS NC
ILL. W.SHAKSPEARE
""
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUM 1++++
NAME
NAMEXZ
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE++++
NAME
NAME XZ
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE++++
+++++ERRORR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT++++
+++++LN COMMA MISSING
XZ
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUM 1++++
-----
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUM 1++++

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 1255
----- 1256
*****TEST-5 LN FUNCTION***** 1257
***** 1258
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1259
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1260
SO LONG AS MEN CAN BREATHE OR EYES CAN SEE, SO LONG LIVES THIS, AND THIS GIVES 1261
LIFE TO THEE. 1262
FORGET NOT YET THE TRIED INTENT OF SUCH A TRUTH AS I HAVE MEANT , MY GREAT 1263
TRAVAIL SO GLADLY SPENT,FORGET NOT YET. 1264
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1265
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1266
NAMEXYZ 1267
NAMEXYW 1268
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++ 1269
NAME XYZ 1270
NAME XYW 1271
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++ 1272
+++++ERRORR FUNCTION,CCMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++ 1273
+++++LN COMMA MISSING 1274
XYZ 1275
XYW 1276
+++++THERE ARE NC FORMS IN STORE+++++ 1277
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1278
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 1279
----- 1280
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1281
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 1282
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1283
----- 1284
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1285
*****TEST-6 LN FUNCTION***** 1286
***** 1287
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1288
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1289
+++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1290
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1291
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++ 1292
+++++THE CL FUNC HAS NC ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL+++++

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ART THCU (,)YET (,)C.
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
ART THCU RICH,YET IS THY MIND PERPLEXED,C PUNISHMENT.
NAMEAI
NAMEPRCG
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
NAME AI
NAME PROG
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
++++ERROR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
++++LN COMMA MISSING
AI
PROG
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
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++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-7 LN FUNCTION*****
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
$(CL,B)
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
$(CL,A,GIVE,LIVE)
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
THESE DELIGHTS IF THOU CANST GIVE,MIRTH,WITH THEE I MEAN TO LIVE.
NAMEA
NAMEB
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
NAME A

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NAME B
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
++++ERROR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++
++++LN COMMA MISSING
A
B
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
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-
""
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
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++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
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++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-8 LN FUNCTION*****
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
OW
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
TWO MEN WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW TWO MEN ONE MAN AND HIS DOG WENT TO M
OW A MEADOW
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
THREE MEN WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW THREE MEN TWO MEN ONE MAN AND HIS
DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
NAMESONG
NAMESING
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
NAME SONG

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NAME SING 1369
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++ 1370
++++ERROR FUNCTION,CCMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT++++ 1371
+++++LN COMMA MISSING 1372
SONG 1373
SING 1374
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++ 1375
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1376
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++ 1377
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++ 1378
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++ 1379
WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW 1380
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1381
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1382
----- 1383
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1384
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++ 1385
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++ 1386
++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++ 1387
WENT TO MOW WENT TO MOW A MEADOW AND HIS DOG WENT TO MOW A MEADOW 1388
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1389
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1390
1391
1392
1393
1394
----- 1395
*****TEST-1 PF FUNCTION***** 1396
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++ 1397
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++ 1398
++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE++++ 1399
++++PF"NAME 1400
IT HAS &2REFORE BEEN SUGGESTED &1 MARY WAS ACTUALLY BORN ON &2 7TH AND &1 &2 DA 1401
TE WAS ALTERED TO &2 8TH &3 ORDER TO CO&3CIDE WITH &2 FEAST OF &2 VIRG&2. 1402
++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE++++ 1403
++++PF" 1404
DURING THE WHOLE OF THIS PERIOD,FAMILTON BLOOD WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED A CONVE 1405
NIENT SCAPEGOAT ON WHICH TO BLAME ABNORMALITIES CF TEMPER. 1406
DURING THE WHOLE &1 THIS PERIOD,FAMILTON BLOOD WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED A CCNVE

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NIENT SCAPEGOAT CN WHICH TO BLAME &2 &1 TEMPER.
 THIS STRING HAS LESS THAN 80 CHARACTERS
 &1 STRING HAS LESS THAN 80 &2

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

 *****TEST-2 PF FUNCTION*****
 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++

+++++PF"NAME

+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++

+++++PF"TEXT

IT HAS &2REFORE BEEN SUGGESTED &1 MARY WAS ACTUALLY BORN ON &2 7TH AND &1 &2 DA

TE WAS ALTERED TO &2 8TH &3 ORDER TO CO&3CIDE WITH &2 FEAST OF &2 VIRG&3.

+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++

+++++PF"

DURING THE WHOLE OF THIS PERIOD,HAMILTON BLOOD WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED A CONVE

NIENT SCAPEGOAT CN WHICH TO BLAME ABNCRMALITIES CF TEMPER.

DURING THE WHOLE &1 THIS PERIOD,HAMILTON BLCOD WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED A CONVE

NIENT SCAPEGOAT CN WHICH TO BLAME &2 &1 TEMPER.

THIS STRING HAS LESS THAN 80 CHARACTERS

&1 STRING HAS LESS THAN 80 &2

+++++ERROR FUNCTION ,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT+++++

+++++PF AB

&9T &8&1S &2R&5&6OR&5 &2&5&5&14 SU&7&7&5ST&5&4 &1 &1&3&1RY W&1S &1&3TU&1&1&12&12Y

&2OR&14 O&14 &2 7T&8 &1&1&4&4 &1 &2 &4&1T&5 W&1S &1&12T&5R&5&4 TO &2 &T&8 &3 CR&

&&5R TO &3O&3&3&9&4&5 W&9T&8 &2 &6&5&1ST O&6 &2 V&8R&7&3.

&4URIN&7 TH&5 WHCL&5 &1 THIS P&5RIO&4,H&1MILTON &2LOO&4 W&1S &7&5N&5R&1LLY &3ON

SI&4&5R&5&4 &1 &3ONV&5NI&5NT S&3&1P&5&7O&1T ON WHI&3H TO &2L&1M&5 &2 &1 T&5MP&5

R.

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++

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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-3 PF FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
SHE IS DESCRIBED AS VERY PRETTY INDEED
&(PS,(SHE IS DESCRIBED AS &1))&(SS,QQ,&(RS))&(PF,QQ) &(DS,QQ,&(CL,QQ,&(RS)))
&(PF,QQ)&(CL,QQ)
&(PS,(SHE IS DESCRIBED AS VERY CLEVER))&(SS,QQ,&(RS))&(PF,QQ) &(DS,QQ,&(CL,QQ
Q,&(RS)))&(PF,QQ)&(CL,QQ)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
SHE IS DESCRIBED AS VERY CLEVER
&(PS,(SHE IS DESCRIBED AS &1))&(SS,QQ,&(RS))&(PF,QQ) &(DS,QQ,&(CL,QQ,&(RS)))
&(PF,QQ)&(CL,QQ)
&(PS,(SHE IS DESCRIBED AS AWFULLY BORING))&(SS,QQ,&(RS))&(PF,QQ) &(DS,QQ,&(C
L,QQ,&(RS)))&(PF,QQ)&(CL,QQ)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
SHE IS DESCRIBED AS AWFULLY BORING

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-4 PF FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++
BEING MARKER1 SINCE MARKER2 BY A MARKER3 FOR THE SUBJECT OF MARKER4 QUEEN OF SC
OTS, I WISHED TO TEST FOR MYSELF THE TRUTH MARKER5 OF THE MANY LEGENDS WHICH SU
ROUNDED HER NAME.
BEING &1 SINCE &2 BY A &3 FOR THE SUBJECT OF &4 QUEEN OF SCOTS, I WISHED TO TES
T FOR MYSELF THE TRUTH &5 OF THE MANY LEGENDS WHICH SURROUNDED HER NAME.
BEING POSSESSED SINCE CHILDHOD BY A PASSION FOR THE SUBJECT OF MARY QUEEN OF S
COTS, I WISHED TO TEST FOR MYSELF THE TRUTH OR FALSEHOD OF THE MANY LEGENDS WH
ICH SURROUNDED HER NAME.
FIND OUT WHAT MARKER1 MUST HAVE BEEN LIKE A PERSON.

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FIND OUT WHAT &1 MUST HAVE BEEN LIKE A PERSON.
FIND OUT WHAT MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS MUST HAVE BEEN LIKE A PERSON.

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-5 PF FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
THESE STARK CONDITIONS FOUND A BLEAK PARALLEL IN THE POLITICAL CLIMATE WHICH
THEN PREVAILED BETWEEN COUNTRIES.
THESE ARRANGEMENTS, LIKE THE STEPS OF A FORMAL DANCE, CONVEY LITTLE OF THE FEEL
INGS OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNED.
THESE CONDITIONS FOUND A &2 IN THE POLITIC&3ICH THEN PREVAILED BETWEEN COUNTRIES.
&2 ARRANGEMENTS, LIKE THE STEPS &4 A &1, CONVEY LITTLE &4 THE FEELINGS &4 &3 CC
NCERNED.

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
THESE STARK CONDITIONS FOUND A BLEAK PARALLEL IN THE POLITICAL CLIMATE WHICH
THEN PREVAILED BETWEEN COUNTRIES.
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
THESE ARRANGEMENTS, LIKE THE STEPS OF A FORMAL DANCE, CONVEY LITTLE OF THE FEEL
INGS OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNED.
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
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*****TEST-6 PF FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
SHE HAD BEEN MARRIED AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN.
&1 &2 AT THE AGE OF &3.
&(PS,&(CL,&(RS)))
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

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++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
 HE DIED AT THE AGE CF 55.
 ++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
 HE WAS MARRIED AT THE AGE CF 76.

++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++

 *****TEST-7 PF FUNCTION*****
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++
 THE MARRIAGE OF JAMES AND MARY DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN A PARTICULARLY HAPPY
 ONE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

THE MARRIAGE CF &1 DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN A PARTICULARLY &2 ONE IN ITS EARLY
 Y STAGES.

&(CL,A,JOHN AND MARGARET,UNHAPPY)
 &(CL,B)

++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
 &(CL,A,JOHN AND MARGARET,UNHAPPY)

++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
 ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
 THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN AND MARGARET DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN A PARTICULARLY UNH
 APPY ONE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++

 *****TEST-8 PF FUNCTION*****
 ++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE , IN COLUMN 1++++

***FORMS IN STORE**

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1559 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
1560 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
1561 *****
1562 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
1563 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
1564 **THE DEFINITION OF FORMS BEGINS**
1565 THE ONLY THING WHICH WAS NOT TAKEN FROM
1566 MARY WAS HER ACTUAL MCNEY, ON WHICH
1567 SHE DEPENDED FOR PAYING HER SERVANTS AND
1568 FOR HER OWN NECESSITIES. THIS SHE FOUND
1569 +++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++
1570 +++++PF"X5
1571 STILL IN THE CUPBOARD WHERE SHE HAD LEFT IT
1572 BUT LATER DIRECTIVES CAME FROM LONDON THAT THIS TOO WAS TO BE SEIZED.
1573 &2E &4LY &2ING&1HICH&1AS &5T &3 FROM
1574 &4&2RY W&2S HER &2CTU&2&3 &4C&5, ON W&6&6&1
1575 SHE &3 FOR &2 HER &1 AND
1576 &&1 &2R OWN &3. THIS &&2 &4ND
1577 STILL IN TH&5 &3UP&2O&1R&4 WH&5R&5 SH&5 H&1&4 L&5&&1 IT
1578 &2 &3 DIRECTIVES CAME FROM LONDON THAT THIS TOO WAS TO BE &1.
1579 THE ONLY THING WHICH WAS NOT TAKEN FROM MARY WAS HER ACTUAL MCNEY, ON WHICH SHE
1580 DEPENDED FOR PAYING HER SERVANTS AND FOR HER OWN NECESSITIES. THIS SHE FOUND ST
1581 ILL IN THE CUPBOARD WHERE SHE HAD LEFT IT BUT LATER DIRECTIVES CAME FROM LONDON
1582 THAT THIS TOO WAS TO BE SEIZED.
1583 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
1584 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
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1586
1587 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
1588
1589 -----
1590 *****TEST-1 EQ FUNCTION*****
1591 NAME LINE1
1592 NAME LINE2
1593 NAME EQUAL
1594 +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
1595 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1596 +++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1597 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

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1597 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1598 SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR S PLEASANT KING
1599 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1600 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1601 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1602 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1603 THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.
1604 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1605 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1606 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1607 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1608 THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.
1609 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1610 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1611 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1612 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1613 SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR S PLEASANT KING
1614 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1615 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1616 SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR S PLEASANT KING
1617 THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.
1618 \$(EQ,\$(RS),LINE1,\$(PS,\$\$(CL,LINE1)),\$(PS,\$\$(CL,LINE2)))\$(CL,EQUAL)
1619 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1620 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
1621 THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.
1622 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
1623 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
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1627 +++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++

1628 *****TEST-1 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****
1629 PS"
1630 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
1631 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN COLUMN 1+++++
1632 RS
1633 RS
1634 RS

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DS"LINE1"SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR  S PLEASANT KING      1635
RS                                                                    1636
RS                                                                    1637
DS"LINE2"THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.      1638
DS"EQUAL"$(EQ,$(RS),LINE1,$(PS,$$(CL,LINE1))),$(PS,$$(CL,LINE2))))$(CL,EQUAL) 1639
LN"NAME                                                                    1640
NAME  LINE1                                                                    1641
NAME  LINE2                                                                    1642
NAME  EQUAL                                                                    1643
+++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STCRE+++++                                1644
CL"EQUAL                                                                    1645
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++                1646
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++  1647
RS                                                                    1648
EQ"LINE1"LINE1"$(PS,$$(CL,LINE1))"$(PS,$$(CL,LINE2))              1649
CL"LINE1                                                                    1650
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++                1651
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++  1652
PS"SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR  S PLEASANT KING          1653
SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR  S PLEASANT KING              1654
CL"EQUAL                                                                    1655
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++                1656
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++  1657
RS                                                                    1658
EQ"LINE2"LINE1"$(PS,$$(CL,LINE1))"$(PS,$$(CL,LINE2))              1659
CL"LINE2                                                                    1660
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++                1661
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++  1662
PS"THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.            1663
THEN BLOOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING.                1664
CL"EQUAL                                                                    1665
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++                1666
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++  1667
RS                                                                    1668
EQ"ANY NAME"LINE1"$(PS,$$(CL,LINE1))"$(PS,$$(CL,LINE2))          1669
CL"LINE2                                                                    1670
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++                1671
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++  1672

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PS"THEN BLCOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING. 1673
THEN BLCOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING. 1674
CL"EQUAL 1675
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1676
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1677
RS 1678
EQ"LINE1"LINE1"&(PS,&&(CL,LINE1))"&(PS,&&(CL,LINE2)) 1679
CL"LINE1 1680
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1681
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1682
PS"SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR S PLEASANT KING 1683
SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR S PLEASANT KING 1684
CL"EQUAL 1685
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1686
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1687
RS 1688
PF"LINE1 1689
SPRING,THE SWEET SPRING,IS THE YEAR S PLEASANT KING 1690
PF"LINE2 1691
THEN BLCOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING. 1692
PF"EQUAL 1693
&(EQ,&(RS),LINE1,(&(PS,&&(CL,LINE1))),(&(PS,&&(CL,LINE2))))&(CL,EQUAL) 1694
EQ"LINE1"&(PS,&&(CL,LINE1))"&(PS,&&(CL,LINE2)) 1695
CL"LINE2 1696
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1697
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1698
PS"THEN BLCOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING. 1699
THEN BLCOMS EACH THING,THEN MAIDS DANCE IN A RING. 1700
CL"EQUAL 1701
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1702
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1703
RS 1704
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 1705
----- 1706
*****TEST-2 EQ FUNCTION***** 1707
***** 1708
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1709
***** 1710
```

++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1711
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1712
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1713
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1714
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1715
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1716
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1717
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 1718
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 1719
1720 TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT 1 YOUR 2 EYES
1721 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1722 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1723 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1724 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1725 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1726 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1727 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1728 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1729 TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT MM1 YOUR MM2 EYES
1730 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1731 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1732 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1733 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1734 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1735 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1736 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1737 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1738 TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT MARKER1 YOUR MARKER2 EYES
1739 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1740 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1741 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1742 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1743 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1744 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1745 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1746 +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS , ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1747 TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT SLEEPING YOUR PLEASING EYES
1748 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1749
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1750
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1751
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1752
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1753
END OF PROGRAM
1754
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1755
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1756
TEMP*****NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES
1757
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1758
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1759
TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES
1760
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
1761
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
1762
-----
1763
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
1764
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
1765
1766
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
1767
-----
1768
*****TEST-2 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****
1769
PS"
1770
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
1771
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
1772
RS
1773
RS
1774
DS"TEXT"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES
1775
CL"TEXT
1776
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
1777
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
1778
DS"TEMP"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES
1779
RS
1780
SS"TEXT"TEMPTS"WANDERING
1781
DS"PROC"$(DS,TEXT,$$(CL,TEXT,$$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,TEMP),$$(CL,TEXT)),$$(PS,END OF
1782
PROGRAM)$$(PS,TEMP,$$(CL,TEMP))$(PS,TEXT,$$(CL,TEXT)),$$(PS,T
1783
EXT,$$(CL,TEXT))$(SS,TEXT,$$(RS))$(CL,PRCC))
1784
CL"PROC
1785
1786

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+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"TEXT"1"2
DS"TEXT"NOT ALL THAT 1 YOUR 2 EYES
CL"TEMP
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"TEXT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES"NOT ALL THAT 1 YOUR 2 EYES"$(PS,END
OF PROGRAM)$$(PS,TEMP*****$(CL,TEMP))$(PS,TEXT*****$(CL,TEXT))"$(PS
,TEXT*****$(CL,TEXT))$(SS,TEXT,$(RS))$(CL,PRCC)
CL"TEXT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT 1 YOUR 2 EYES
TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT 1 YOUR 2 EYES
RS
SS"TEXT"1"2
CL"PRCC
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"TEXT"MM1"MM2
DS"TEXT"NOT ALL THAT MM1 YOUR MM2 EYES
CL"TEMP
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"TEXT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES"NOT ALL THAT MM1 YOUR MM2 EYES"$(PS,
END OF PROGRAM)$$(PS,TEMP*****$(CL,TEMP))$(PS,TEXT*****$(CL,TEXT))"
$(PS,TEXT*****$(CL,TEXT))$(SS,TEXT,$(RS))$(CL,PRCC)
CL"TEXT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT M1 YOUR M2 EYES
TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT M1 YOUR M2 EYES
RS
SS"TEXT"M1"M2
CL"PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"TEXT"MARKER1"MARKER2
DS"TEXT"NOT ALL THAT MARKER1 YOUR MARKER2 EYES
CL"TEMP
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
CL"TEXT
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES"NOT ALL THAT MARKER1 YOUR MARKER2 EY
ES"&(PS,END OF PROGRAM)&(PS,TEMP*****&(CL,TEMP))&(PS,TEXT*****&(CL
,TEXT))&(PS,TEXT*****&(CL,TEXT))&(SS,TEXT,&(RS))&(CL,PROC)
CL"TEXT
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT MARKER1 YOUR MARKER2 EYES
TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT MARKER1 YOUR MARKER2 EYES
RS
SS"TEXT"MARKER1"MARKER2
CL"PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"TEXT"SLEEPING"PLEASING
DS"TEXT"NOT ALL THAT SLEEPING YOUR PLEASING EYES
CL"TEMP
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
CL"TEXT
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1863
EQ"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES"NOT ALL THAT SLEEPING YOUR PLEASING 1864
YES"(PS,END CF PROGRAM)&(PS,TEMP*****&(CL,TEMP))&(PS,TEXT*****&( 1865
CL,TEXT))"&(PS,TEXT*****&(CL,TEXT))&(SS,TEXT,&(RS))&(CL,PROC) 1866
CL"TEXT 1867
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1868
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1869
PS"TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT SLEEPING YOUR PLEASING EYES 1870
TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT SLEEPING YOUR PLEASING EYES 1871
RS 1872
SS"TEXT"SLEEPING"PLEASING 1873
CL"PROC 1874
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1875
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1876
RS 1877
CL"TEXT"TEMPTS"WANDERING 1878
DS"TEXT"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES 1879
CL"TEMP 1880
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1881
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1882
CL"TEXT 1883
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1884
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1885
EQ"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES"NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING E 1886
YES"(PS,END CF PROGRAM)&(PS,TEMP*****&(CL,TEMP))&(PS,TEXT*****&(C 1887
L,TEXT))"&(PS,TEXT*****&(CL,TEXT))&(SS,TEXT,&(RS))&(CL,PROC) 1888
PS"END CF PROGRAM 1889
END OF PROGRAM 1890
CL"TEMP 1891
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1892
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1893
PS"TEMP*****NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES 1894
TEMP*****NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES 1895
CL"TEXT 1896
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1897
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1898
PS"TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES 1899
TEXT*****NOT ALL THAT TEMPTS YOUR WANDERING EYES 1900

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1939
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1940
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1941
AND III ILKA BUSH JJJJ AROUND LLLL HINGING 1942
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1943
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1944
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1945
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1946
DOWN IN YON GARDEN SWEET AND GAY WHERE BONNIE GROWS THE LILY 1947
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1948
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1949
AND SEE THE BIRDS CN ILKA BUSH AND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING 1950
PS,----- 1951
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1952
----- 1953
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1954
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1955
1956
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1957
1958
----- 1959
*****TEST-3 EQ FUNCTION***WITH TRACE***** 1960
PS" 1961
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 1962
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE , IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 1963
RS 1964
RS 1965
DS"V1"AND II ILKA BUSH JJ AROUND LL HINGING 1966
RS 1967
DS"V2"AND SEE THE BIRDS CN ILKA BUSH AND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING 1968
RS 1969
DS"V3"DOWN 1 SWEET 2 BONNIE 3 LILY 1970
SS"V3"1"2"3 1971
DS"EQUAL"(EQ,(SS,V1,(RS)))(CL,V1,(RS)),((CL,V2),(PS,(CL,V3,(RS))))(P 1972
S,(CL,V2)),((DS,V1,(CL,V1,(RS)))(PS,(CL,V1)))(CL,EQUAL))) 1973
CL"EQUAL 1974
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 1975
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 1976
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RS
SS"V1"II"JJ"LL
RS
CL"V1"II"J"LI
CL"V2
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"AND II ILKA BUSH J AROUND LI HINGING"AND SEE THE BIRDS ON ILKA BUSH AND LEAV
ES AROUND THEM HINGING"(PS,££(CL,V3,£(RS)))£(PS,££(CL,V2))"£(DS,V1,££(CL,V1,£(
RS)))£(PS,££(CL,V1))£(CL,EQUAL)
RS
CL"V1"II"J"LI
DS"V1"AND II ILKA BUSH J AROUND LI HINGING
CL"V1
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"AND II ILKA BUSH J AROUND LI HINGING
AND II ILKA BUSH J AROUND LI HINGING
CL"EQUAL
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
SS"V1"II"J"LI
RS
CL"V1"II"JJ"LL
CL"V2
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"AND II ILKA BUSH JJ AROUND LL HINGING"AND SEE THE BIRDS ON ILKA BUSH AND LEA
VES AROUND THEM HINGING"(PS,££(CL,V3,£(RS)))£(PS,££(CL,V2))"£(DS,V1,££(CL,V1,£
(RS)))£(PS,££(CL,V1))£(CL,EQUAL)
RS
CL"V1"II"JJ"LL
DS"V1"AND II ILKA BUSH JJ AROUND LL HINGING
CL"V1
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"AND II ILKA BUSH JJ AROUND LL HINGING

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AND II ILKA BUSH JJ AROUND LL HINGING
CL"EQUAL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
SS"VI"III"JJJ"LL
RS
CL"VI"III"JJJ"LLL
CL"V2
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"AND III ILKA BUSH JJJ AROUND LLL HINGING"AND SEE THE BIRDS ON ILKA BUSH AND
LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING"(PS,((CL,V3,(RS)))&(PS,((CL,V2)))&(DS,V1,((CL,V
1,(RS))))&(PS,((CL,V1)))&(CL,EQUAL)
RS
CL"VI"III"JJJ"LLL
DS"VI"AND III ILKA BUSH JJJ AROUND LLL HINGING
CL"V1
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"AND III ILKA BUSH JJJ AROUND LLL HINGING
AND III ILKA BUSH JJJ AROUND LLL HINGING
CL"EQUAL
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
SS"VI"III"JJJ"LLL
RS
CL"VI"III"JJJ"LLL
CL"V2
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"AND III ILKA BUSH JJJ AROUND LLL HINGING"AND SEE THE BIRDS ON ILKA BUSH A
ND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING"(PS,((CL,V3,(RS)))&(PS,((CL,V2)))&(DS,V1,((C
L,V1,(RS))))&(PS,((CL,V1)))&(CL,EQUAL)
RS
CL"VI"III"JJJ"LLL
DS"VI"AND III ILKA BUSH JJJ AROUND LLL HINGING

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CL"V1                                2053
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"AND IIII ILKA BUSH JJJJ AROUND LLLL HINGING
AND IIII ILKA BUSH JJJJ AROUND LLLL HINGING
CL"EQUAL                                2058
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS                                     2060
SS"V1"IIII"JJJJ"LLLL                2061
RS                                     2062
CL"V1"SEE THE BIRDS CN"AND LEAVES"THEM
CL"V2                                2063
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"AND SEE THE BIRDS CN ILKA BUSH AND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING"AND SEE THE BI
RDS ON ILKA BUSH AND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING"&(PS,&(CL,V3,&(RS)))&(PS,&(CL,
,V2))"&(DS,V1,&(CL,V1,&(RS)))&(PS,&(CL,V1))&(CL,EQUAL)
RS                                     2070
CL"V3"IN YCN GARDEN"AND GAY WHERE"GROWS THE
PS"DOWN IN YCN GARDEN SWEET AND GAY WHERE BCNNIE GROWS THE LILY
DOWN IN YCN GARDEN SWEET AND GAY WHERE BCNNIE GROWS THE LILY
CL"V2                                2074
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"AND SEE THE BIRDS CN ILKA BUSH AND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING
AND SEE THE BIRDS CN ILKA BUSH AND LEAVES AROUND THEM HINGING
PS"                                2080
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS                                     2081
PS"-----
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PS"                                2083
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS                                     2084

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2091      +++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1++++
2092      -----
2093      *****TEST-4 EQ FUNCTION*****
2094      *****THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2095      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2096      WHEN M1 M2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
2097      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2098      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2099      QQQQ*****PS,WHEN M1 M2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG*****CL,QQ
2100      QQ)SS,QQQQ,RS)DS,QQQQ,CL,QQQQ,RS)EQ,CL,COUNTER),CL,UNIT) 2101
2102      ,(PS,END PROGRAM)PS,QQQQ*****CL,QQQQ)PS,COUNTER*****CL,COUNTER) 2102
2103      (PS,UNIT*****CL,UNIT)),DS,UNIT,ISCL,UNIT)PS,UNIT*****CL,UNIT) 2103
2104      CL,QQQQ))
2105      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2106      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2107      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2108      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2109      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2110      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2111      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2112      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2113      UNIT*****I
2114      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2115      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2116      WHEN M1 M2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
2117      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2118      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2119      QQQQ*****PS,WHEN M1 M2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG*****CL
2120      ,QQQQ)SS,QQQQ,RS)DS,QQQQ,CL,QQQQ,RS)EQ,CL,COUNTER),CL,UN
2121      IT),(PS,END PROGRAM)PS,QQQQ*****CL,QQQQ)PS,COUNTER*****CL,COUNTER
2122      )PS,UNIT*****CL,UNIT)),DS,UNIT,ISCL,UNIT)PS,UNIT*****CL,UNI
2123      T)CL,QQQQ))
2124      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2125      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2126      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2127      +++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2128      +++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2129
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2130
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2131
UNIT*****III
2132
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2133
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2134
WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YCUMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
2135
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2136
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2137
QQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YCUMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(
2138
(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(CL
2139
,UNIT)),$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUN
2140
TER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,
2141
UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))
2142
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2143
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2144
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2145
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2146
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2147
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2148
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2149
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2150
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2151
UNIT*****III
2152
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2153
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2154
WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YCUMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
2155
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2156
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2157
QQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YCUMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ*****
2158
*$(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(
2159
(CL,UNIT)),$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,C
2160
OUNTER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(
2161
CL,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))
2161
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2162
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2163
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2164
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
2165
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
2166

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++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2167
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2168
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2169
UNIT*****IIIII 2170
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2171
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2172
WHEN MUMMM1 MAMMM2 YCUMMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG 2173
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2174
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2175
QQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUMMM1 MAMMM2 YCUMMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ* 2176
*****$(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(CL,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER) 2177
,$$(CL,UNIT)),$$(PS,END PRCGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(C 2178
L,COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT***** 2179
$$(CL,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))) 2180
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2181
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2182
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2183
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2184
END PRCGRAM 2185
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2186
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2187
QQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUSIC,HEAVENLY MAID,WAS YOUNG,WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SH 2188
E SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$$(RS))$ 2189
EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER)),$$(CL,UNIT)),$$(PS,END PRCGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQ))$(P 2190
S,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNI 2191
T))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))) 2192
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2193
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2194
COUNTER*****IIIII 2195
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2196
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2197
UNIT*****IIIII 2198
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 2199
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN I+++++ 2200
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2201
++++FCRM WITH NC MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2202
WHEN MUSIC"HEAVENLY MAID"WAS YOUNG"WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG 2203
++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2204

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
QQQQ***** (PS, WHEN MUSIC, HEAVENLY MAIC, WAS YOUNG, WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SHE
SUNG) (PS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ)) (SS, QQQQ, (RS)) (DS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ, (RS))) (EQ
, (CL, CCOUNTER), (CL, CCOUNTER), (PS, END PROGRAM) (PS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ)) (PS,
COUNTER) (CL, CCOUNTER) (PS, UNIT) (PS, UNIT) (DS, UNIT, I) (CL, UNIT)
) (PS, UNIT) (CL, UNIT) (CL, QQQQ))
-----
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++SS"QQQQ"
-----
++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
-----
*****TEST-4 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"COUNTER"IIIII
DS"UNIT"1
DS"QQQQ" (PS, WHEN MUI MA2 YCU3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG) (PS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQ
Q)) (SS, QQQQ, (RS)) (DS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ, (RS))) (EQ, (CL, CCOUNTER), (CL, UNIT),
(EQ, (PS, END PROGRAM) (PS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ)) (PS, CCOUNTER) (CL, CCOUNTER)) (
PS, UNIT) (CL, UNIT)) (DS, UNIT, I) (CL, UNIT) (PS, UNIT) (CL, UNIT) (CL, QQQQ)
CL"QQQQ
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"WHEN MUI MA2 YCU3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
WHEN MUI MA2 YCU3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
CL"QQQQ
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"QQQQ***** (PS, WHEN MUI MA2 YCU3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG) (PS, QQQQ, (CL
, QQQQ)) (SS, QQQQ, (RS)) (DS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ, (RS))) (EQ, (CL, CCOUNTER), (CL, UN
IT), (CL, CCOUNTER) (PS, END PROGRAM) (PS, QQQQ, (CL, QQQQ)) (PS, CCOUNTER) (CL, CCOUNTER
)) (PS, UNIT) (CL, UNIT)) (DS, UNIT, I) (CL, UNIT) (PS, UNIT) (CL, UNIT)
T) (CL, QQQQ))

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QQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YOUN3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,CQ,QQ 2243
QQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,CQ,QQ,$$(RS)))$$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(CL,UNIT) 2244
,$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,CQ,QQ)$$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUNTER))$ 2245
(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT) 2246
$(CL,CQ,QQ)) 2247
RS 2248
SS"QQQQC"1"2"3 2249
RS 2250
CL"QQQQC"1"2"3 2251
DS"QQQQC"$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YOUN3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL, 2252
QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,CQ,QQ,$$(RS)))$$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(CL,UNI 2253
T),$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ*****$(CL,CQ,QQ)$$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUNTER) 2254
)$$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT 2255
))$(CL,CQ,QQ)) 2256
CL"COUNTER 2257
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2258
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2259
CL"UNIT 2260
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2261
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2262
EQ"IIII"1"$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,CQ,QQ*****$(CL,CQ,QQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,C 2263
OUNTER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT))"$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL 2264
,UNIT))$(CL,CQ,QQ) 2265
CL"UNIT 2266
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2267
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2268
DS"UNIT"II 2269
CL"UNIT 2270
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2271
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2272
PS"UNIT*****II 2273
UNIT*****II 2274
CL"QQQC 2275
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 2276
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 2277
PS"WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YOUN3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG 2278
WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YOUN3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG 2279
CL"QQQC 2280

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2281 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2282 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2283 PS"QQQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(
2284 (CL,QQQQQ))$(SS,QQQQQ,$(RS))$(DS,QQQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQQ,$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(CL
2285 ,UNIT)),$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUN
2286 TER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,
2287 UNIT))$(CL,QQQQQ)))
2288 QQQQ*****$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(CL
2289 ,QQQQQ))$(SS,QQQQQ,$(RS))$(DS,QQQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQQ,$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(CL,UN
2290 IT)),$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUNTER
2291 ))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNI
2292 T))$(CL,QQQQQ)))
2293 RS
2294 SS"QQQQQ"M1"M2"M3
2295 RS
2296 CL"QQQQQ"M1"M2"M3
2297 DS"QQQQQ"$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(
2298 CL,QQQQQ))$(SS,QQQQQ,$(RS))$(DS,QQQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQQ,$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$(CL,
2299 UNIT)),$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,COUNT
2300 ER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT)),$$(DS,UNIT,$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,U
2301 NIT))$(CL,QQQQQ)))
2302 CL"COUNTER
2303 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2304 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2305 CL"UNIT
2306 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2307 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2308 EQ"IIII"II"$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQQ*****$(CL,QQQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER*****$(CL,
2309 COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT*****$(CL,UNIT))$(DS,UNIT,$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT*****$(C
2310 L,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQQ)
2311 CL"UNIT
2312 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2313 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2314 DS"UNIT"II
2315 CL"UNIT
2316 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2317 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2318 PS"UNIT*****III

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UNIT***III
CL"QQQQ
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
CL"QQQQ
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"QQQQ***$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ***
*$(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$(CL,QQQQ,$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$
(CL,UNIT),$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ***$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER***$(CL,C
OUNTER))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL,UNIT)),$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL
,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))
QQQQ***$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ***$(
(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$(CL,QQQQ,$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$
,UNIT),$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ***$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER***$(CL,COUN
TER))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL,UNIT)),$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL,
UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))
RS
SS"QQQQ"MM1"MM2"MM3
RS
CL"QQQQ"MM1"MM2"MM3
DS"QQQQ"$$(PS,WHEN MUM1 MAM2 YCUM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$$(PS,QQQQ***
*$(CL,QQQQ))$(SS,QQQQ,$(RS))$(DS,QQQQ,$$(CL,QQQQ,$(RS)))$(EQ,$$(CL,COUNTER),$$
(CL,UNIT),$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ***$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER***$(CL,C
OUNTER))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL,UNIT)),$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT***$(C
L,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ))
CL"COUNTER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
CL"UNIT
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"IIII"II"$$(PS,END PROGRAM)$$(PS,QQQQ***$(CL,QQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER***$(CL
,COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL,UNIT))$(DS,UNIT,I$$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT***$(CL
,UNIT))$(CL,QQQQ)
CL"UNIT

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2357 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2358 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2359 DS"UNIT"IIII
2360 CL"UNIT
2361 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2362 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2363 PS"UNIT*****IIII
2364 UNIT*****IIII
2365 CL"QQQQ
2366 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2367 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2368 PS"WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YOUNM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
2369 WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YOUNM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
2370 CL"QQQQ
2371 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2372 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2373 PS"QQQQ*****X(PS,WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YOUNM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)X(PS,QQQQ*
2374 *****X(CL,QQQQ))X(SS,QQQQ,X(RS))X(DS,QQQQ,X(CL,QQQQ,X(RS)))X(EQ,X(CL,COUNTER)
2375 ,X(CL,UNIT),(X(PS,END PROGRAM)X(PS,QQQQ*****X(CL,QQQQ))X(PS,CCOUNTER*****X(C
2376 L,COUNTER))X(PS,UNIT*****X(CL,UNIT)),(X(DS,UNIT,IX(CL,UNIT))X(PS,UNIT*****
2377 X(CL,UNIT))X(CL,QQQQ)))
2378 QQQQ*****X(PS,WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YOUNM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)X(PS,QQQQ*****
2379 *X(CL,QQQQ))X(SS,QQQQ,X(RS))X(DS,QQQQ,X(RS))X(EQ,X(CL,COUNTER),X
2380 (CL,UNIT),(X(PS,END PROGRAM)X(PS,QQQQ*****X(CL,QQQQ))X(PS,CCOUNTER*****X(CL,C
2381 ounter))X(PS,UNIT*****X(CL,UNIT)),(X(DS,UNIT,IX(CL,UNIT))X(PS,UNIT*****X(
2382 CL,UNIT))X(CL,QQQQ)))
2383 RS
2384 SS"QQQQ"MM1"MM2"MM3
2385 RS
2386 CL"QQQQ"MM1"MM2"MM3
2387 DS"QQQQ"X(PS,WHEN MUMM1 MAMM2 YOUNM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)X(PS,QQQQ*
2388 **X(CL,QQQQ))X(SS,QQQQ,X(RS))X(DS,QQQQ,X(CL,QQQQ,X(RS)))X(EQ,X(CL,COUNTER),
2389 X(CL,UNIT),(X(PS,END PROGRAM)X(PS,QQQQ*****X(CL,QQQQ))X(PS,COUNTER*****X(CL
2390 ,COUNTER))X(PS,UNIT*****X(CL,UNIT)),(X(DS,UNIT,IX(CL,UNIT))X(PS,UNIT*****X
2391 X(CL,UNIT))X(CL,QQQQ)))
2392 CL"COUNTER
2393 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2394 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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CL"UNIT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"IIII"IIII"(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,CQQQ$(CL,CQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER$(C
L,COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT$(CL,UNIT))$(DS,UNIT,I$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT$(
CL,UNIT))$(CL,CQQQ)
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
DS"UNIT"IIII
CL"UNIT
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"UNIT$(IIII
UNIT$(IIII
CL"QQQQ
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"WHEN MUMMM1 MAMMM2 YCUMMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
WHEN MUMMM1 MAMMM2 YCUMMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
CL"QQQQ
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"QQQQ$(PS,WHEN MUMMM1 MAMMM2 YCUMMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$(PS,QQ
QQ$(CL,CQQQ))$(SS,CQQQ,I$(RS))$(DS,CQQQ,I$(CL,CQQQ,COUNT
ER),I$(CL,UNIT),(I$(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,CQQQ$(CL,CQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER$(
CL,COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT$(CL,UNIT)),I$(DS,UNIT,I$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT$(
$(CL,UNIT))$(CL,CQQQ))
QQQQ$(PS,WHEN MUMMM1 MAMMM2 YCUMMM3 IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG)$(PS,QQQQ*
$(CL,CQQQ))$(SS,CQQQ,I$(RS))$(DS,CQQQ,I$(CL,CQQQ,COUNTER)
,I$(CL,UNIT),(I$(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,CQQQ$(CL,CQQQ))$(PS,COUNTER$(C
L,COUNTER))$(PS,UNIT$(CL,UNIT)),I$(DS,UNIT,I$(CL,UNIT))$(PS,UNIT$(
$(CL,UNIT))$(CL,CQQQ))
RS
SS"QQQQ"MMMM1"MMMM2"MMMM3
RS
CL"QQQQ"SIC,HEAVENLY"ID,WAS"NG,WHILE YET
DS"QQQQ"$(PS,WHEN MUSIC,HEAVENLY MAID,WAS YCUNG,WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SHE S
UNG)$(PS,CQQQ$(CL,CQQQ))$(SS,CQQQ,I$(RS))$(DS,CQQQ,I$(CL,CQQQ,I$(EQ,

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2433  &(CL,COUNTER),&(CL,UNIT),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,QQQQ*****&(CL,QQQQ))&(PS,C
2434  UNTER*****&(CL,COUNTER))&(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT)),(&(DS,UNIT,I&(CL,UNIT))
2435  &(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT))&(CL,QQQQ))
2436  CL"COUNTER
2437  +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2438  +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2439  CL"UNIT
2440  +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2441  +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2442  EQ"IIIII"IIIII"&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,QQQQ*****&(CL,QQQQ))&(PS,COUNTER*****&(
2443  CL,COUNTER))&(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT))"(&(DS,UNIT,I&(CL,UNIT))&(PS,UNIT*****&
2444  &(CL,UNIT))&(CL,QQQQ)
2445  PS"END PROGRAM
2446  END PROGRAM
2447  CL"QQQQ
2448  +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2449  +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2450  PS"QQQQ*****&(PS,WHEN MUSIC,HEAVENLY MAID,WAS YOUNG,WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE
2451  SHE SING)&(PS,QQQQ*****&(CL,QQQQ))&(SS,QQQQ,&(RS))&(DS,QQQQ,&(CL,QQQQ,&(RS))
2452  )&(EQ,&(CL,COUNTER),&(CL,UNIT),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,QQQQ*****&(CL,QQQQ))
2453  &(PS,COUNTER*****&(CL,COUNTER))&(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT)),(&(DS,UNIT,I&(CL,
2454  UNIT))&(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT))&(CL,QQQQ))
2455  QQQQ*****&(PS,WHEN MUSIC,HEAVENLY MAID,WAS YOUNG,WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SH
2456  E SING)&(PS,QQQQ*****&(CL,QQQQ))&(SS,QQQQ,&(RS))&(DS,QQQQ,&(CL,QQQQ,&(RS))&(
2457  EQ,&(CL,COUNTER),&(CL,UNIT),(&(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,QQQQ*****&(CL,QQQQ))&(P
2458  S,COUNTER*****&(CL,COUNTER))&(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT)),(&(DS,UNIT,I&(CL,UNI
2459  T))&(PS,UNIT*****&(CL,UNIT))&(CL,QQQQ))
2460  CL"COUNTER
2461  +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2462  +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2463  PS"COUNTER*****IIIII
2464  COUNTER*****IIIII
2465  CL"UNIT
2466  +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2467  +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2468  PS"UNIT*****IIIII
2469  UNIT*****IIIII
2470  PS"

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+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"QQQQ
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"WHEN MUSIC"HEAVENLY MAID" WAS YOUNG"WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
WHEN MUSIC"HEAVENLY MAID" WAS YOUNG"WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SHE SUNG
CL"QQQQ
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"QQQQ***(PS,QQQQ***(CL,CCOUNTER))*(SS,QQQQ,*(RS))*(DS,QQQQ,*(CL,QQQQ,*(RS)))*(
HE SUNG)*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(PS,END PROGRAM)*(PS,QQQQ***(CL,QQQQ))*(
(EQ,*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(PS,END PROGRAM)*(PS,QQQQ***(CL,QQQQ))*(
(EQ,*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(PS,END PROGRAM)*(PS,QQQQ***(CL,QQQQ))*(
PS,COUNTER***(CL,CCOUNTER))*(PS,UNIT***(CL,UNIT)),*(DS,UNIT,*(CL,UN
IT))*(PS,UNIT***(CL,UNIT))*(CL,QQQQ))
QQQQ***(PS,WHEN MUSIC,HEAVENLY MAID, WAS YOUNG,WHILE YET IN EARLY GREECE SHE
SUNG)*(PS,QQQQ***(CL,CCOUNTER))*(SS,QQQQ,*(RS))*(DS,QQQQ,*(CL,QQQQ,*(RS)))*(EQ
,*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(CL,CCOUNTER),*(PS,END PROGRAM)*(PS,QQQQ***(CL,QQQQ))*(PS,
COUNTER***(CL,CCOUNTER))*(PS,UNIT***(CL,UNIT)),*(DS,UNIT,*(CL,UNIT)
)*(PS,UNIT***(CL,UNIT))*(CL,QQQQ))
RS
PS"-----
SS"QQQQ
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++SS"QQQQ"
RS

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-5 EQ FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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2509 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2510 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2511 THIS IS A CAT
2512 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2513 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2514 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2515 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2516 THIS IS A DOG
2517 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2518 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2519 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2520 +++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2521 THIS IS A MOUSE
2522 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2523 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2524 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2525 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2526 THIS IS A SHEEP
2527 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2528 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2529 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2530 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2531 THIS IS A COW
2532 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2533 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2534 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2535 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2536 XYZ*****THIS IS A HORSE
2537 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2538 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2539 END-PRCC**THIS IS A HORSE
2540 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2541 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2542 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2543 +++++FORM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2544 THIS IS A CAT
2545 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2546 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2547
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2548
THIS IS A DOG 2549
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2550
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2551
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2552
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2553
THIS IS A NCUSE 2554
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2555
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2556
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2557
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2558
THIS IS A SHEEP 2559
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2560
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2561
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2562
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2563
THIS IS A COW 2564
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2565
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2566
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2567
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2568
END OF PROGRAM 2569
NAME*****XYZ 2570
NAME*****END-PRCC 2571
NAME*****ZYX 2572
NAME*****CTHER 2573
NAME*****ALTER 2574
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++ 2575
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++ 2576
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++ 2577
2578
2579
2580
++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++ 2581
----- 2582
*****TEST-5 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE***** 2583
PS" 2584
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++


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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN I+++++
RS
RS
DS"XYZ"THIS IS A CAT
RS
SS"XYZ"CAT
RS
DS"END-PROC"THIS IS A HORSE
RS
RS
DS"ZYZ"THIS IS A CAT
RS
RS
SS"ZYZ"CAT
DS"OTHER"(EQ,((CL,ZYX,(RS)),((CL,END-PRCC),(PS,END OF PROGRAM))((LN,NAME**
*****)),((PS,((CL,ZYX,(RS))))((CL,CTHER)
DS"ALTER"(EQ,((CL,XYZ,(RS)),((CL,END-PRCC),(PS,XYZ*****((CL,XYZ,(RS))
) ((PS,END-PRCC**((CL,END-PRCC))((CL,CTHER))),((PS,((CL,XYZ,(RS))))((CL,ALTER)
))
CL"ALTER
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"XYZ"CAT
CL"END-PRCC
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"THIS IS A CAT"THIS IS A HORSE"((PS,XYZ*****((CL,XYZ,(RS)) ((PS,END-PRCC*
*((CL,END-PRCC))((CL,CTHER))((PS,((CL,XYZ,(RS))))((CL,ALTER)
RS
CL"XYZ"CAT
PS"THIS IS A CAT
THIS IS A CAT
CL"ALTER
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"XYZ"DCG

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CL"END-PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A DCG"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,XYZ*****$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(PS,END-PROC*
*$(CL,END-PROC))$(CL,CTHER)"$(PS,$$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(CL,ALTER)
RS
CL"XYZ"DOG
PS"THIS IS A DCG
THIS IS A DOG
CL"ALTER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"XYZ"MOUSE
CL"END-PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A MOUSE"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,XYZ*****$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(PS,END-PROC
C*$(CL,END-PROC))$(CL,CTHER)"$(PS,$$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(CL,ALTER)
RS
CL"XYZ"MOUSE
PS"THIS IS A MOUSE
THIS IS A MOUSE
CL"ALTER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"XYZ"SHEEP
CL"END-PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A SHEEP"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,XYZ*****$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(PS,END-PROC
C*$(CL,END-PROC))$(CL,CTHER)"$(PS,$$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(CL,ALTER)
RS
CL"XYZ"SHEEP
PS"THIS IS A SHEEP
THIS IS A SHEEP

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CL"ALTER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"XYZ"CCW
CL"END-PRCC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A CCW"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,XYZ*****$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(PS,END-PRCC*
*$(CL,END-PRCC))$(CL,CTHER)"$(PS,$$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(CL,ALTER)
RS
CL"XYZ"CCW
PS"THIS IS A CCW
THIS IS A CCW
CL"ALTER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"XYZ"HORSE
CL"END-PRCC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A HORSE"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,XYZ*****$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(PS,END-PRC
C*$(CL,END-PRCC))$(CL,CTHER)"$(PS,$$(CL,XYZ,$(RS)))$(CL,ALTER)
RS
CL"XYZ"HORSE
PS"XYZ*****THIS IS A HORSE
XYZ*****THIS IS A HORSE
CL"END-PRCC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
PS"END-PRCC*THIS IS A HORSE
END-PRCC*THIS IS A HORSE
CL"OTHER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"ZYX"CAT

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CL"END-PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A CAT"THIS IS A HORSE"&(PS,END CF PROGRAM)&(LN,NAME*****)"&(PS,
&(CL,ZYX,&(RS)))
RS
CL"ZYX"CAT
PS"THIS IS A CAT
THIS IS A CAT
CL"OTHER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"ZYX"DCG
CL"END-PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A DCG"THIS IS A HORSE"&(PS,END CF PROGRAM)&(LN,NAME*****)"&(PS,
&(CL,ZYX,&(RS)))
RS
CL"ZYX"DCG
PS"THIS IS A DCG
THIS IS A DCG
CL"OTHER
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
RS
CL"ZYX"MCUSE
CL"END-PROC
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
EQ"THIS IS A MCUSE"THIS IS A HORSE"&(PS,END CF PROGRAM)&(LN,NAME*****)"&(P
S,&(CL,ZYX,&(RS)))
RS
CL"ZYX"MCUSE
PS"THIS IS A MCUSE
THIS IS A MCUSE
CL"OTHER

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+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"ZYX"SHEEP
CL"END-PRCC
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"THIS IS A SHEEP"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,END CF PROGRAM)$$(LN,NAME*****)"$(P
S,$$(CL,ZYX,$$(RS)))
RS
CL"ZYX"SHEEP
PS"THIS IS A SHEEP
THIS IS A SHEEP
CL"OTHER
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"ZYX"CCW
CL"END-PRCC
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"THIS IS A CCW"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,END CF PROGRAM)$$(LN,NAME*****)"$(PS,
$$(CL,ZYX,$$(RS)))
RS
CL"ZYX"CCW
PS"THIS IS A CCW
THIS IS A CCW
CL"OTHER
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
CL"ZYX"HORSE
CL"END-PRCC
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"THIS IS A HORSE"THIS IS A HORSE"$(PS,END CF PROGRAM)$$(LN,NAME*****)"$(P
S,$$(CL,ZYX,$$(RS)))
PS"END CF PROGRAM

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2775 END OF PROGRAM
2776 LN"NAME*****
2777 NAME*****XYZ
2778 NAME*****END-PRCC
2779 NAME*****ZYZ
2780 NAME*****CTHER
2781 NAME*****ALTER
2782 +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
2783 CL"OTHER
2784 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2785 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2786 RS
2787
2788 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
2789 -----
2790 *****TEST-6 EQ FUNCTION*****
2791 *****
2792 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
2793 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
2794 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
2795 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
2796 +++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
2797 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
2798 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2799 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2800 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2801 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2802 TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
2803 EXPRESSION*=A**2 +2*A*B +B**2
2804 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
2805 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2806 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2807 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
2808 +++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
2809 TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
2810 EXPRESSION*=A**2 +2*A*B -B**2
2811 +++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
2812 +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
EXPRESSION**=A**2 -2*A*B -B**2
++++TO END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
END PROGRAM
EXPRESSION**=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++

++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
-----
*****TEST-6 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"EXPRESSION"AEXPCNENT2 SIGN12TIMESATIMESB SIGN2BEXPCNENT2
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
DS"TEST"A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
RS
SS"EXPRESSION"EXPCNENT"TIMES"SIGN1"SIGN2
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++
RS

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CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"++
EQ"A**2 -2*A*B +B**2"A**2 +2*A*B +B**2"(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,EXPRESSION*=$(CL,
EXPRESSION,**,$,$(RS)),$(PS,TEST*****=$(CL,TEST))"$(PS,EXPRESSION*=$(
CL,EXPRESSION,**,$,$(RS)),$(RS))$(PS,TEST*****=$(CL,TEST)))
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"++
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
PS"EXPRESSION*=A**2 +2*A*B +B**2
EXPRESSION*=A**2 +2*A*B +B**2
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"++
EQ"A**2 -2*A*B +B**2"A**2 +2*A*B +B**2"(PS,END PROGRAM)$(PS,EXPRESSION*=$(CL,
EXPRESSION,**,$,$(RS)),$(PS,TEST*****=$(CL,TEST))"$(PS,EXPRESSION*=$(
CL,EXPRESSION,**,$,$(RS)),$(RS))$(PS,TEST*****=$(CL,TEST)))
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"++
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2

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PS"EXPRESSION*=A**2 +2*A*B -B**2
EXPRESSION*=A**2 +2*A*B -B**2
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"-"-
EQ"A**2 -2*A*B +B**2"A**2 -2*A*B -B**2"(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,EXPRESSION*=&&(CL,
EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST*****=&&(CL,TEST))"&(PS,EXPRESSION*=&&(
CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST*****=&&(CL,TEST)))
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"-"-
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
PS"EXPRESSION*=A**2 -2*A*B -B**2
EXPRESSION*=A**2 -2*A*B -B**2
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS
RS
CL"EXPRESSION"***"-"-+
EQ"A**2 -2*A*B +B**2"A**2 -2*A*B +B**2"(PS,END PROGRAM)&(PS,EXPRESSION*=&&(CL,
EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST*****=&&(CL,TEST))"&(PS,EXPRESSION*=&&(
CL,EXPRESSION,**,&(RS),&(RS)))&(PS,TEST*****=&&(CL,TEST)))
PS"END PROGRAM
END PROGRAM
RS
RS

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CL"EXPRESSION"***"++"++
PS"EXPRESSION**=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
EXPRESSION**=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
CL"TEST
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
PS"TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
TEST*****=A**2 -2*A*B +B**2
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS

+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-7 EQ FUNCTION*****
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
A WISE MAN WILL MAKE MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN HE FINDS
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
MONEY IS LIKE MUCK , NOT GOOD EXCEPT IT CAN BE SPREAD
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
THE REMEDY IS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
STUDIES SERVE FOR DELIGHT, FOR ORNAMENT, AND FOR ABILITY
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
NAME P1
NAME END
NAME X
NAME Y
NAME A
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE++++
END OF PROGRAM

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PAGE	80	
3003	++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++	
3004	++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++	
3005	++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++	
3006	++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++	
3007		
3008		
3009	++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++	
3010	-----	
3011	*****TEST-7 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****	
3012	PS"	
3013	*****TEST-7 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****	
3014	PS"	
3015	++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++	
3016	++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++	
3017	RS	
3018	DS"PL"\$(PS,\$(RS))	
3019	PS"	
3020	++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++	
3021	++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++	
3022	RS	
3023	DS"END"\$(LN,NAME)\$(PS,END CF PROGRAM)	
3024	PS"	
3025	++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++	
3026	++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++	
3027	RS	
3028	DS"X"EQ,\$(RS),END-PR,	
3029	PS"	
3030	++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++	
3031	++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++	
3032	RS	
3033	DS"Y"\$(CL,END)),\$(CL,P1))	
3034	PS"	
3035	++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++	
3036	++++TC END TRAC JCB , TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1++++	
3037	RS	
3038	DS"A"\$(CL,X)\$(CL,Y)\$(CL,A)	
3039	PS"	
3040	++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING++++	


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+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++ 3041
RS 3042
CL"A 3043
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3044
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3045
CL"X 3046
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3047
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3048
RS 3049
CL"Y 3050
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3051
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3052
EQ"FIRST EXECUTION"END-PR"%$(CL,END)"%$(CL,P1) 3053
CL"P1 3054
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3055
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3056
RS 3057
PS"A WISE MAN WILL MAKE MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN HE FINDS 3058
A WISE MAN WILL MAKE MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN HE FINDS 3059
CL"A 3060
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3061
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3062
CL"X 3063
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3064
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3065
RS 3066
CL"Y 3067
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3068
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3069
EQ"SECOND EXECUTION"END-PR"%$(CL,END)"%$(CL,P1) 3070
CL"P1 3071
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3072
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3073
RS 3074
PS"MONEY IS LIKE MUCK , NOT GOOD EXCEPT IT CAN BE SPREAD 3075
MONEY IS LIKE MUCK , NOT GOOD EXCEPT IT CAN BE SPREAD 3076
CL"A 3077
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3078

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
CL"X
3079
3080
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3081
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3082
RS
3083
CL"Y
3084
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3085
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3086
EQ"THIRD EXECUTION"END-PR"&(CL,END)"&(CL,P1)
3087
CL"P1
3088
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3089
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3090
RS
3091
PS"THE REMEDY IS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE
3092
THE REMEDY IS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE
3093
CL"A
3094
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3095
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3096
CL"X
3097
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3098
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3099
RS
3100
CL"Y
3101
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3102
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3103
EQ"FOURTH EXECUTION"END-PR"&(CL,END)"&(CL,P1)
3104
CL"P1
3105
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3106
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3107
RS
3108
PS"STUDIES SERVE FOR DELIGHT,FCR CRNAMENT,AND FOR ABILITY
3109
STUDIES SERVE FOR DELIGHT,FCR CRNAMENT,AND FOR ABILITY
3110
CL"A
3111
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3112
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3113
CL"X
3114
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++
3115
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED++++
3116

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RS
CL"Y
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"END-PR"%$(CL,END)"%(CL,PL)
CL"END
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
LN"NAME
NAME PL
NAME END
NAME X
NAME Y
NAME A
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++
PS"END OF PROGRAM
END OF PROGRAM
CL"A
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"X
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
RS

++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
-----
*****TEST-8 EQ FUNCTION*****
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN CCLUMN 1+++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++

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++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3155
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3156
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3157
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3158
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3159
++++NC SEGMENTATION CF THAT FORM HAS OCCURED+++++ 3160
++++SS"ABC 3161
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3162
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3163
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3164
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS CF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3165
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3166
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3167
AC 3168
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 3169
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 3170
----- 3171
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 3172
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 3173
3174
3175
3176
3177
----- 3178
*****TEST-8 EQ FUNCTION**WITH TRACE*****
PS" 3179
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 3180
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 3181
RS 3182
DS"Q"(DS,S,X)$(SS,S,Y)$(DS,Z,$$(CL,S,A))$(EQ,$$(CL,S,Y),$$$(CL,Z),$(C 3183
L,Q,$$(CL,Z),Y)))
SS"Q"X"Y 3184
PS" 3185
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 3186
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 3187
RS 3188
LN"NAME 3189
NAME Q 3190
++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++ 3191
3192

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PF"Q                                     3193
$(DS,S,&1)$$(SS,S,&2)$$(DS,Z,$$(CL,S,A))$(EQ,$$(CL,S,&2),$$(CL,Z),$$(CL,Z),$(CL,
Q,$$(CL,Z),&2)))                          3194
PF"S                                     3195
3196
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++ 3197
+++++PF"S                                3198
PF"Z                                     3199
3200
+++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE+++++ 3201
+++++PF"Z                                3202
PS"                                     3203
+++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++ 3204
+++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++ 3205
RS                                     3206
CL"Q"ABCBCC"ABC                          3207
DS"S"ABCBCC                              3208
SS"S"ABC                                  3209
CL"S"A                                    3210
DS"Z"ABCC                                3211
CL"S"ABC                                  3212
CL"Z                                     3213
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3214
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3215
CL"Z                                     3216
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3217
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3218
EQ"ABCBCC"ABCC"$(CL,Q,$$(CL,Z),ABC)      3219
CL"Z                                     3220
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3221
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++ 3222
CL"Q"ABCC"ABC                            3223
DS"S"ABCC                                3224
SS"S"ABC                                  3225
CL"S"A                                    3226
DS"Z"AC                                   3227
CL"S"ABC                                  3228
CL"Z                                     3229
+++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++ 3230
+++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++

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CL"Z
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"ABCC"AC"$(CL,Q,$$(CL,Z),ABC)
CL"Z
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"Q"AC"ABC
DS"S"AC
SS"S"ABC
++++NC SEGMENTATION OF THAT FCRM HAS OCCURED+++++
++++SS"S"ABC
CL"S"A
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
DS"Z"AC
CL"S"ABC
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"Z
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
CL"Z
++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++
++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS , ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNORED+++++
EQ"AC"AC"$(CL,Q,$$(CL,Z),ABC)
PS"AC
AC
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
PS"-----
-----
PS"
++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++
++++TC END TRAC JCB ,TYPE ' IN COLUMN 1+++++
RS
++++TRAC JCB FINISHED THANK YCU GCCD-BYE,YEIA-XARA COSTAS+++++

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A P P E N D I X

TRAC INTERPRETER

```

C*****
BLOCK DATA
C*****
      IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (A-Z)
      COMMON /STORE/ CHAR,VAL,FSTORE,LINE,NUMBER
      INTEGER*2 CHAR(1000)/1000* ' ',VAL(80)/80* ' ',
      IFSTORE(1000)/Z7FF5,999* ' ',LINE(80)/80* ' ',NUMBER(10)/10* ' ',1* '2
      2* '3',4* '5',6* '7',7* '8',9* '9'
      COMMON/LETTER/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
      INTEGER*2A/'A',B/'B',C/'C',D/'D',E/'E',F/'F',G/'G',H/'H',I
      1/'I',J/'J',K/'K',L/'L',M/'M',N/'N',O/'O',P/'P',Q/'Q',R/'
      2R',S/'S',T/'T',U/'U',V/'V',W/'W',X/'X',Y/'Y',Z/'Z'
      COMMON/FUNCT/FA,FB,FC
      INTEGER*2 FA(11) /'R','P','C','S','T','D','L','P','E'/,
      1 FB(11) /'S','L','S','S','N','F','A','N','F','Q'/,
      2 FC(11) /' ','N',' ','N','N','N','N','N','N','N',' '
      COMMON /PARAM/PAREN1,PAREN2,COMMA,SHARP,BLANK,QUOTE,AMPERS
      INTEGER*2 PAREN1/'(',PAREN2/')',COMMA/',',SHARP/'$',BLANK
      1/' ',QUOTE /'''', AMPERS/'&'
      COMMON/NEUPOI/PTACT,PTNEU,ENDP,L1,SF,FULL
      INTEGER*2 PTACT/1001/,PTNEU/1001/, ENDP/0/,L1/0/,SF/0/,FULL/0/
      COMMON/CONST/BEGP,SPT,PI,META,MEMPTY,FORGET,MARCOM,TOTAL,TRACE
      1,MROUT,CARD
      INTEGER*2 BEGP/0/,SPT/1/,PI/1000/,META/0/,MEMPTY/Z7FF5/,
      1FCRGET/Z7FF6/,MARCOM/Z7FF7/,TCTAL/0/,TRACE/0/,MRQUOT/Z7FF8/,CARD/0
      2/
      COMMON /INPUT/ READER,PRINTER,IDLE,TIMES
      INTEGER*4 READER/5/,PRINTER/6/,IDLE*2(12)/'$','(','P','S',' ','$',
      1'(','R','S',' ',' )',Z7FF8/,TIMES/0/
      END
C*****
C SUBROUTINE PRCCES
C*****
      IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (A-Z)
      COMMON /PARAM/PAREN1,PAREN2,COMMA,SHARP,BLANK,QUOTE,AMPERS
      COMMON/CONST/BEGP,SPT,PI,META,MEMPTY,FORGET,MARCOM,TOTAL,TRACE
      1,MROUT,CARD
      COMMON /STORE/ CHAR(1000),VAL(80),FSTORE(1000),LINE(80),NUMBER(10)

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COMMON/NEUPCI/PTACT,PTNEU,ENDP,L1,SF,FULL
COMMON /FUNCT/FA(11),FB(11),FC(11)
DIMENSION NEU(1000)
EQUIVALENCE (CHAR,NEU)
COMMON /INPUT/ READER,PRNTER,IDLE,TIMES
INTEGER*4 READER,PRNTER,IDLE*2(12),TIMES*2
COMMON/LETTER/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
DATA NNAME/0/,PTSTGR/1/,FF1/0/,FF2/0/,NULL/N/,FORA1/0/,N1/11/
DATA NOSTRN/0/,DIM/ 500/,NEVER/0/,FIRST/1/,AR/1/,N5/1/,SW5/0/
DIMENSION ARREM(5)
DIMENSION NCH(4)
DATA NOCGM/1/,NCH/4*0/,METSS/0/,NOFORG/0/
C THE FIRST CHARACTER OF THE ACTIVE STRING IS LOADED WITH THE MARKER END
C STRING FOR LOADING THE IDLING PROCEDURE AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH CYCLE
CHAR(1)=MRQUOT
10 IF(CHAR(SPT).EQ.MRQUOT) GO TO 3200
IF(CHAR(SPT).EQ.PAREN) GO TO 20
GO TO 80
C SUBROUTINE BEGPAR
20 IF (CHAR(SPT).NE.PAREN) GO TO 30
BEGP=BEGP+1
IF (BEGP.NE.1) GO TO 40
GO TO 50
30 IF (CHAR(SPT).NE.PAREN) GO TO 40
BEGP=BEGP-1
IF (BEGP.EQ.0) GO TO 70
40 NEU(PI)=CHAR(SPT)
PI=PI-1
IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
50 SPT=SPT+1
60 GO TO 20
70 SPT=SPT+1
GO TO 10
80 IF(CHAR(SPT).EQ.COMMA) GO TO 150
90 IF (CHAR(SPT).EQ.SHARP) GO TO 160
100 IF(CHAR(SPT).EQ.PAREN) GO TO 220
110 NEU(PI)=CHAR(SPT)

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120  PI=PI-1
      IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
      IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
130  SPT=SPT+1
140  GC TO 10
      C SUBROUTINE SUBCOM
      C IT IS EXECUTED WHENEVER A COMMA OCCURS DURING SCANNING
150  NEU(PI)=MARCOM
      SPT=SPT+1
      PI=PI-1
      IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
      IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
      GC TO 10
      C SUBROUTINE SUBSHA
160  ENDP=ENDP+1
      C COUNT ACTIVE OR NEUTRAL FUNCTIONS, FOR FINDING THEIR MATCHING PAR.
      SPT=SPT+1
      IF (CHAR(SPT).EQ.PARENL) GO TO 170
      IF (CHAR(SPT).EQ.SHARP) GC TO 180
      GC TO 190
170  SPT=SPT+1
      SF=1
      NEU(PI)= PTACT
      PI=PI-1
      IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
      IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
      GC TO 10
180  SPT=SPT+1
      IF (CHAR(SPT).EQ.PARENL) GO TO 200
      SPT=SPT-1
190  NEU(PI)=SHARP
      ENDP=ENDP-1
      PI=PI-1
      IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
      IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
      GC TO 10
200  SPT=SPT+1

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      . SF=C
      NEU(PI)=PTNEU
      PTNEU=PI
      PI=PI-1
      IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
      IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
      210 GO TO 10
      C SUBROUTINE SUBEND
      C THIS IS A SUBR. FCR THE PARENTHESIS MATCHING A FUNCTION
      220 SPT=SPT+1
      230 IF (ENDP.EQ.0) GO TO 110
      ENDP=ENDP-1
      IF(TRACE.EQ.1)GO TO 3230
      240 IF (PTACT.LT.PTNEU) GO TO 340
      C THIS IS A NEUTRAL FUNCTION
      X1= NEU(PTNEU-1)
      Y1=NEU(PTNEU-2)
      260 DNULL1=BLANK
      C SUBROUTINE LCKOF(X,Y,N,I,DNULL)
      C N1 IS THE NUMBER CF IMPLEMENTED FUNCTIONS
      270 DO 290 I1=1,N1
      IF (FA(I1).NE.X1) GO TO 290
      IF(FB(I1).NE.Y1) GO TC 290
      IF (FC(I1).EQ.NULL) GO TC 280
      GO TO 300
      280 DNULL1=NULL
      GO TC 300
      290 CCNTINUE
      I1=N1+1
      300 IF (PIACT.LT.PTNEU) GO TO 360
      IF(I1.EQ.1) GO TC 320
      310 GO TC 380
      C DELETE NEUTRAL FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
      320 PI=PTNEU
      PTNEU=NEU(PI)
      330 GO TC 380
      C THIS IS AN ACTIVE FUNCTION
      340 X1=NEU(PIACT-1)

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153 Y1=NEU(PTACT-2)
154 C SF=1 MEANS ACTIVE FUNCTION
155 350 SF=1
156 GC TC 260
157 360 IF(I1.EQ.1) GC TC 370
158 GC TC 380
159 C DELETE ACTIVE FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
160 370 PI=PTACT
161 PTACT=NEU(PI)
162 380 GC TC (390,680,810,1420,1870,2290,2300,2310,2320,2480,2815,3100)
163 1,I1
164 C *****
165 C SUBROUTINE RS
166 C IT READS CHARACTER STRINGS FROM THE TYPEWRITER
167 C READS A CARD AT A TIME
168 390 CARD=0
169 400 READ(READER,410,END=630) (VAL(J),J=1,80)
170 410 FCRMAT (80A1)
171 CARD=CARD+1
172 650 FCRMAT (' CARD=',I3,5X,80A1)
173 665 WRITE (PRINTER,650)CARD, (VAL(J),J=1,80)
174 C IF FIRST READ CHARACTER IS ' JOB FINISHES
175 IF (VAL(1).EQ.QUOTE.AND.CARD.EQ.1) GC TO 670
176 L1=1
177 420 IF (VAL(L1).EQ.QUOTE) GC TC 430
178 IF (L1.EQ.80) GC TO 440
179 L1=L1+1
180 GC TO 420
181 430 S1=QUOTE
182 440 IF (SF.EQ.1) GC TO 480
183 C SUBROUTINE NSTRNG
184 C FOR PUTTING IN NEUTRAL STRING THE VALUE OF A NEUTRAL FUNCTION
185 DC 450 K=1,80
186 IF (VAL(K).EQ.QUOTE) GC TC 460
187 IF (META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
188 IF (FULL.EQ.1) GC TO 670
189 NEU(PI)=VAL(K)
190 450 PI=PI-1

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460 IF (S1.NE.QUOTE) GC TC 400
    S1=BLANK
    L1=0
    GC TO 670
    C SUBROUTINE ASTRNG
    C FOR PUTING IN THE ACTIVE STRING THE VALUE OF AN ACTIVE FUNCTION
480 TELOS=VAL(L1)
    DIF=META-SPT+1
    C 1 ADDED TO INCLUDE THE ENDING CHARACTER * TO THE MOVE OF UNSCANNED CH
    C L1=NUMBER OF CHARACTERS OF THE VALUE OF THE ACTIVE FUNCTION
    IF (VAL(L1).EQ.QUOTE) GC TC 610
490 TDIF=DIF
    NL1=L1+TIMES*80
    IF ((NL1+DIF).LT.META) GC TO 580
    IF ((NL1+DIF).GE.PI) GC TC 650
500 CHAR(NL1+DIF)=CHAR(META)
510 META=META-1
    DIF=DIF-1
    IF (META.GE.SPT) GC TC 500
520 META=NL1+TDIF
    SPT=1+TIMES*80
    C ALL VALUES FINISH WITH QUOTE *
530 DC 550 IND=1,L1
540 CHAR(SPT)=VAL(IND)
550 SPT=SPT+1
    IF (TELOS.EQ.QUOTE) GC TO 560
    TIMES=TIMES+1
    GC TO 620
560 TIMES=0
    SPT=1
570 GC TO 620
    C IN THAT CASE WE MOVE FIRST THE CHARACTER WITH THE LOWEST SUBSCRIPT
580 DIF1=1
590 CHAR(NL1+DIF1)=CHAR(SPT)
600 DIF1=DIF1+1
    IF (DIF1.GT.DIF) GC TC 520
    SPT=SPT+1
    GC TO 590

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610 LI=LI-1
    IF(LI.NE.0) GO TO 490
    VAL(1)=BLANK
    GO TO 560
620 GC TO 460
630 WRITE(PRINTER,640)
640 FORMAT ('++++END OF DATA WITHOUT TERMINATING '+++++')
    GO TO 670
650 WRITE(PRINTER,660)
660 FCRMAT('++++VALUE OF ACTIVE RS EXCEEDS LIMITS PROCESSOR FULL++++
1+')
    FULL=1
    C WHEN FIRST READ CHARACTER IS EQUAL ' THE TRAC JOB FINISHES
670 IF (VAL(1).EQ.QUOTE.AND.CARD.EQ.1) GO TO 3170
    IF (FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
    GO TO 3160
C *****
C SUBROUTINE PS
680 IF (SF.NE.1) GO TO 740
    C THIS IS ACTIVE FUNCTION NEXTCH SHOULD BE A COMMA
    IF (NEU(PTACT-3).NE.MARCCM) GO TO 760
    LCC2=PTACT-4
690 IF (PI.EQ.LCC2) GO TO 720
700 LENGTH=LCC2-PI
    WRITE (PRINTER,710)(NEU(LCC2+1-J2),J2=1,LENGTH)
710 FCRMAT(' ',79A1)
    GO TO 790
720 WRITE(PRINTER,730)
730 FCRMAT('++++THIS PS FUNCTION HAS NULL STRING+++++')
    GO TO 790
    C THIS IS NEUTRAL FUNCTION NEXTCH SHOULD BE A COMMA
740 IF (NEU(PTNEU-3).NE.MARCCM) GO TO 750
    LCC2=PTNEU-4
    GO TO 690
750 LCC2=PTNEU
    GO TO 770
760 LCC2=PTACT
770 LENGTH=LCC2-PI-1

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WRITE (PRINTER,780) (NEU(LCC2-J2),J2=1,LENGTH)
780 FORMAT(' +++++ERRCR FUNCTION*****',55A1,'+++++')
790 IF(SF.EQ.1) GO TO 800
C DELETE NEUTRAL FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
PI=PTNEU
PTNEU=NEU(PI)
GO TO 3160
C DELETE ACTIVE FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
800 PI=PTACT
PTACT=NEU(PI)
GO TO 3160
C*****
C SUBROUTINE CL
C THIS SUBROUTINE BRINGS BACK THE VALUE OF A FORM
810 IF (SF.EQ. 1) GO TO 820
KCING=PTNEU
GO TO 830
820 KCING=PTACT
830 LOC4=KOINC-3
IF (NEU(LOC4).NE.MARCOM) GO TO 850
840 LOC4=LOC4-1
IF (NEU(LOC4).EQ.MARCOM) GO TO 900
IF (LOC4.LE.PI) GO TO 940
NCNAME=NCNAME+1
GO TO 840
850 WRITE(PRINTER,860)
860 FORMAT (' +++++ERRCR FUNCTION ,CCNMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUM
      IENT+++++')
870 LENGTH=KOINC-PI-1
WRITE (PRINTER,880) (NEU(KCING-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
880 FORMAT(' +++++',69A1,'+++++')
IF (SF.EQ.1) GO TO 890
C DELETE NEUTRAL FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
PI=PTNEU
PTNEU=NEU(PI)
GO TO 1180
890 PI=PTACT
C DELETE ACTIVE FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING

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PTACT=NEU(PI)
GC TC 1180
C SEARCH FOR MATCHING OF THE NAME
900 IF ((LOC4-1).LE.PI) GO TO 940
910 IF (FSTORE(PTSTCR).EQ.MEMPTY) GO TC 960
920 IF (NNAME.EQ.FSTORE(PTSTCR+1)) GO TO 980
930 PTSTCR=FSTORE(PTSTCR)+PTSTCR
GC TO 910
940 WRITE (PRINTER,950)
950 FORMAT(' +++++THERE ARE NO ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION+++++')
FF1=1
GC TC 910
960 WRITE (PRINTER,970)
970 FORMAT (' +++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE CALLED
1+')
GC TO 870
980 IF (NNAME.EQ.0) GC TC 1010
990 PTSTCR1=PTSTCR+1
KCINC3=KCINC-3
DO 1000 N=1,NNAME
IF (FSTORE(PTSTCR1+N).NE.NEU(KCINC3-N)) GO TC 930
1000 CONTINUE
C AFTER MATCH OF NAME SEARCH FOR MATCHING ARGUMENTS
1010 FC=PTSTCR+NNAME+3
F2=F0-1
F1EL=FSTORE(PTSTCR)+PTSTCR
IF ((F0+1).EQ.FTEL) GO TC 1390
NCARG=1
1020 IF (FSTORE(F2).EQ.0) GO TC 1230
N5=FSTORE(F2)
L3=F0+1
PROS=TOTAL+1
LTOTAL=PROS
C AFTER MATCH OF NAME SEARCH FOR MARKERS
1030 DC 1040 M5=1,N5
TM5=M5
MARKER=MEMPTY-M5
IF (FSTORE(L3).EQ.MARKER) GC TC 1250

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1040 CCNTINUE
C THE EXAMINED CHARACTER WAS NOT A MARKER ,IT IS MOVED AT THE END OF FST
  FSTORE(PROC)=FSTORE(L3)
1050 L3=L3+1
  IF (L3.LT.FTEL) GO TO 1070
1060 FFI=0
  GO TO 1080
1070 PROC=PROC+1
  IF (PROC.GT.DIM) GO TO 1370
  GO TO 1030
C THE SUBSTITUTION OF MARKERS FINISHES
1080 L1=PROC-LTCTAL+1
1090 IF (SF.EQ.1) GO TO 1120
C DELETE NEUTRAL FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
  PI=PTNEU
  PTNEU=NEU(PI)
  IT=PI
C THE VALUE OF THE NEUTRAL FUNCTION GOES CN TOP OF NEUTRAL STRING
  DC 1100 K=LTCTAL,PROCS
  IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP
  IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 1180
  NEU(PI)=FSTORE(K)
1100 PI=PI-1
1110 GO TO 1170
C MOVE ACTIVE STACK LEFT OR RIGHT TO PUT THE VALUE OF ACTIVE FUNCTION
C DELETE ACTIVE FUNCTION FROM NEUTRAL STRING
1120 PI=PTACT
  PTACT=NEU(PI)
  DIF=META-SPT+1
  TDIF=DIF
C 1 ADDED TO INCLUDE THE ENDING CHARACTER • TC THE MOVE OF UNSCANNED CH
C L1=NUMBER OF CHARACTERS OF THE VALUE OF THE ACTIVE FUNCTION
  IF ((L1+DIF).EQ.META) GO TC 1150
  IF ((L1+DIF).LT.META) GO TC 1200
  IF ((L1+DIF).GE.PI) GO TO 1350
1130 CHAR(L1+DIF)=CHAR(META)
1140 META=META-1
  DIF=DIF-1
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IF (META.GE.SPT) GC TO 1130
1150 META=11+1DIF
SPT=1
DC 1160 IND=LTOTAL,PROS
CHAR(SPT)=FSTORE(IND)
1160 SPT=SPT+1
SPT=1
1170 IF (FF2.EQ.1) GO TO 1340
CPUT END MARKER AFTER LAST CHARACTER OF FSTORE FSTORE HAS NOW SO MANY CH
C ACTERS AS BEFORE THE FUNCTION CALL
FSTORE(LTOTAL)=EMPTY
1180 N5=1
PTSTOR=1
DEIKTH=1
NCNAME=0
1190 FF1=0
GC TO 1410
C IN THAT CASE WE MOVE FIRST THE CHARACTER WITH THE LOWEST SUBSCRIPT
1200 DIF1=1
1210 CHAR(11+DIF1)=CHAR(SPT)
1220 DIF1=DIF1+1
IF (DIF1.GT.DIF) GO TO 1150
SPT=SPT+1
GC TO 1210
1230 WRITE (PRINTER,1240)
1240 FORMAT(' ++++FCRM WITH NO MARKERS ,ARGUMENTS OF CL FUNCTION IGNOR
IED++++')
LTOTAL=FO+1
PROCS=FTEL-1
C THE FCRM IS NOT MOVED AT THE END OF FSTORE,ITS VALUE IS TAKEN FROM ITS
FF2=1
GC TO 1080
1250 IF (FF1.NE.1) GC TO 1280
WRITE (PRINTER,1260)
1260 FORMAT(' ++++THE CL FUNC HAS NO ARGUMENTS MARKERS REPLACED BY NUL
IL++++')
IF((L3+1).GE.FTEL) GO TO 1270
L3=L3+1

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GC TC 1030
1270 PROS=PROS-1
GC TC 1060
1280 IF (NOARG.EQ.TM5) GC TC 1320
1290 LCC4=LCC4-1
IF (LCC4.LE.PI) GC TC 1300
IF (NEU(LCC4).NE.MARCOM) GC TC 1290
IF (NEU(LCC4-1).EQ.MARCOM) GC TC 1290
NCARG=NOARG+1
GC TC 1280

1300 WRITE (PRINTER,1310)
1310 FORMAT (' ++++NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS LESS THAN NC OF MARKERS' /
1' NOMARKERS-NCARG MARKERS REPLACED BY NULL++++')
GC TC 1330
C BEGIN SUBSTITUTION OF THAT ARGUMENT IN FSTORE UNTIL COMMA OCCURS
1320 LCC4=LCC4-1
IF (LCC4.LE.PI) GC TC 1330
IF (NEU(LCC4).EQ.MARCOM) GC TC 1330
FSTORE(PROC)=NEU(LCC4)
PROS=PROS+1
IF (PROS.GT.DIM) GC TC 1370
GC TC 1320

1330 NCARG=1
LCC4=KOINC-NCNAME-4
PROS=PROS-1
GC TC 1050

1340 FF2=0
GC TC 1180
1350 WRITE (PRINTER,1360)
1360 FORMAT(' ++++VALUE OF ACTIVE CL EXCEEDS LIMITS PROCESSOR FULL++++
1+')
FULL=1
GC TC 1180
1370 WRITE (PRINTER,1380)
1380 FORMAT(' ++++NC PLACE IN FSTORE FORM CANNOT BE CALLED++++')
LI=1
C NUMBER OF VALUE CHARACTERS IS SET TC 1 TO AVOID CCNFUSION WITH NULL FO
GC TC 870

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1390 WRITE(PRINTER,1400)
1400 FCRMAT('++++CALL TO A FORM WITH NULL VALUE++++')
      GO TO 870
1410 IF (FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3270
      GO TO 3160
C*****
C SUBROUTINE DS
1420 IF (FSTORE(1).EQ.MEMPTY) NEVER=0
C FSTORE WAS FULL AND ALL FORMS WERE DELRTED WITH DA FUNCTION
      IF (NEVER.EQ.1) GO TO 1650
1430 IF (SF.EQ.1) GO TO 1440
      KCINO=PTNEU
      GO TO 1450
1440 KCINO=PTACT
1450 LOC4=KOINO-3
      IF (NEU(LOC4).NE.MARCCM) GO TO 1480
1460 LOC4=LOC4-1
      IF (NEU(LOC4).EQ.MARCCM) GO TO 1610
      IF (LOC4.LE.PI) GO TO 1470
      NCNAME=NCNAME+1
      GO TO 1460
C ONE IS ADDED SINCE IT IS SUBTRACTED AGAIN WHEN THE FORM IS CREATED
1470 LOC4=LOC4+1
      GO TO 1610
1480 WRITE (PRINTER,1490)
1490 FCRMAT('++++ERROR FUNCTION THERE IS NO COMMA AFTER FIRST ARGUM
      LENT++++')
1500 LENGTH=KCINO-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,1600) (NEU(KCINO-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
1600 FCRMAT('++++UNDEFINED STRING FOR THE FOLLOWING FUNCTION*****',/
      1, '++++',69A1,'++++')
      GO TO 790
C SEARCH FOR EMPTY STORC
1610 IF (FSTORE(PTSTCR).NE.MEMPTY) GO TO 1810
1620 DEIKTH=PTSTCR
      PSTOR=PSTOR+1
1630 IF (PTSTCR.LE.DIM) GO TO 1670
1640 NEVER=1

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1650 LENGTH=KCINC-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,1660) (NEU(KCINC-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
1660 FORMAT('+++++THERE IS NO PLACE IN STORE AVAILABLE FOR FORMS+++++',
      1,'+++++',69A1,'+++++')
      GO TO 1770
1670 FSTORE(PTSTOR)=NCNAME
      IF (NNAME.EQ.0) GO TO 1690
      C PUT THE NAME OF STRING IN STORE
      DC 1680 N=1,NCNAME
      PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      IF(PTSTOR.LE.DIM) GO TO 1680
      GO TO 1640
1680 FSTORE(PTSTOR)=NEU(KCINC-3-N)
      C WHEN NON SEGMENT STRING CNE PLACE AFTER NAME PUT 0
1690 PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      IF (PTSTOR.LE.DIM) GO TO 1700
      GO TO 1640
1700 FSTORE(PTSTOR)=0
      C THE FORM POINTER TWO PLACES AFTER NAME POINTS NEXT CHARACTER OF THE FO
      C HERE IS 1 TO POINT FIRST CHARACTER OF THE FORM
      PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      IF (PTSTOR.LE.DIM) GO TO 1710
      GO TO 1640
1710 FSTORE(PTSTOR)=1
      C THE ACTUAL STRING IS NOW PASSED TO THE FORM
1720 LCC4=LCC4-1
      IF(LCC4.LE.PI) GO TO 1740
      PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      IF (PTSTOR.LE.DIM) GO TO 1730
      GO TO 1640
1730 NCSTRN=NCSTRN+1
      FSTORE(PTSTOR)=NEU(LCC4)
      GO TO 1720
1740 IF (NCSTRN.EQ.0) GO TO 1790
1750 PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      IF (PTSTOR.LE.DIM) GO TO 1760
      GO TO 1640
1760 FSTORE(DEIKTH)=PTSTOR-DEIKTH

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1770  TCIAL=TOTAL+FSTCRE(DEIKTH)
      FSTCRE(PTSTCR)=NEMPTY
      PISTOR=1
      NCNAME=0
      NCSTRN=0
      DEIKTH=1
1780  GO TO 790
1790  LENGTH=KCINC-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,1800) (NEU(KCINC-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
1800  FORMAT('+++++THIS STRING HAS NULL VALUE+++++',/,'+++++',69A1,'+++
      1+',)
      GO TO 1750
      C IN NON EMPTY STORE SEARCH FOR MATCH OF NAME
1810  DEIKTH=PTSTCR
      IF (NCNAME.EQ.FSTCRE(PTSTCR+1)) GO TO 1830
1820  PTSTOR=FSTORE(PTSTOR)+DEIKTH
      GO TO 1610
1830  IF (NCNAME.EQ.0) GO TO 1850
      DO 1840 N=1,NCNAME
      IF(FSTORE(PTSTOR+1+N).NE.NEU(KOINC-3-N)) GO TO 1820
1840  CCNTINUE
      C SO MANY CHARACTERS AS THEY ARE IN PLACE OF THE DELETED FORM
1850  SHIFT=FSTCRE(PTSTCR)
      MARX=PTSTOR+SHIFT
      MTCL=TOTAL+1
      DO 1860 M=MARX,MTCL
1860  FSTORE(M-SHIFT)=FSTCRE(M)
      PTSTOR=MTCL-SHIFT
      TCIAL=TOTAL-SHIFT
      GO TO 1620
      C *****
      C SUBROUTINE SS
1870  IF (SF.EQ. 1) GO TO 1880
      KCINO=PTNEU
      GO TO 1890
1880  KCINC=PTACT
1890  LCC4=KCINC-3
      IF (NEU(LOC4).NE.MARCOM) GO TO 1910

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1900 LCC4=LCC4-1
      IF (NEU(LOC4).EQ.MARCOM) GO TO 1950
      IF (LOC4.LE.PI) GO TO 1980
      NCNAME=NCNAME+1
      GO TO 1900
1910 WRITE(PRINTER,1920)
1920 FORMAT (' ++++ERROR FUNCTION ,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUM
      IENT++++')
1930 LENGTH=KOINC-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,1940) (NEU(KOINC-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
1940 FCRMAT(' ++++',69A1,'++++')
      GO TO 2270
      C SEARCH FOR MATCHING OF THE NAME
1950 IF ((LOC4-1).LE.PI) GO TO 1980
1960 IF (FSTORE(PTSTCR).EQ.EMPTY) GO TC 2000
      DEIKTH=PTSTCR
      IF (NCNAME.EQ.FSTCRE(PTSTCR+1)) GO TC 2020
1970 PTSTCR=FSTORE(DEIKTH)+DEIKTH
      GO TO 1960
1980 WRITE (PRINTER,1990)
1990 FCRMAT(' ++++THERE ARE NC ARGUMENTS IN THAT FUNCTION++++')
      GO TO 1930
2000 WRITE (PRINTER,2010)
2010 FCRMAT (' ++++THERE IS NO SUCH FORM IN FSTORE TO BE SEGMENTED++++
      1+')
      GO TO 1930
2020 PTSTR1=PTSTCR+1
      KCINC3=KCINC-3
      IF (NCNAME.EQ.0) GO TC 2040
      C WHEN THERE IS A FORM WITH NULL NAME SEARCH ONLY FOR NCNAME=0 IN FSTORE
      DC 2030 N=1,NCNAME
      IF (FSTORE(PTSTR1+N).NE.NEU(KOINC3-N)) GO TC 1970
2030 CONTINUE
      C AFTER MATCH OF NAME SEARCH FOR MATCHING ARGUMENTS
2040 MARKER=EMPTY-N5
      FTIEL=FSTORE(PTSTCR)+PTSTCR
      FC=PTSTCR+NCNAME+3
      F2=FC-1

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2050 FARX=F0
IF (SW5.EQ.1) GO TO 2080
SW5=1
2060 LCC4=LCC4-1
IF (LCC4.LE.PI) GO TO 2110
2070 IF (NEU(LCC4).EQ.MARCCM) GO TO 2120
2080 FARX=FARX+1
2090 IF (FARX.GE.FTEL) GO TO 2150
IF (NEU(LCC4).EQ.FSTORE(FARX)) GO TO 2100
IF (METSS.EQ.0) GO TO 2080
LCC4=LCC4+METSS
FARX=FARX-METSS+1
METSS=0
GO TO 2090

2100 METSS=METSS+1
GO TO 2060

2110 IF(FARX.GE.FTEL) GO TO 2180
2120 IF(METSS.EQ.0) GO TO 2160
FSTORE(F2)=N5
LCC4=LCC4+METSS
ARX=FARX-METSS+1
FSTORE(ARX)=MARKER
ARX=ARX+1
IF (METSS.EQ.1) GO TO 2140
DO 2130 NSEG=ARX,FARX
2130 FSTORE(NSEG)=F0RGET
2140 METSS=0
GO TO 2080

2150 N5=N5+1
MARKER=EMPTY-N5
METSS=0

2160 SW5=0
2170 IF (NEU(LCC4).EQ.MARCCM) GO TO 2050
LCC4=LCC4-1
IF (LCC4.LE.PI) GO TO 2180
GO TO 2170

2180 IF (FSTORE(F2).EQ.0) GO TO 2250
LTOTAL=LTOTAL

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C MOVE THE STRING WHICH IS NOW SEGMENTED, TO THE RIGHT DELETING FORGET CH.
2190 IF (FSTORE(PTSTOR).EQ.FORGET) GO TO 2200
      NCFORG=NOFORG+1
      LTOTAL=LTOTAL+NCFORG
      IF (LTOTAL.GT.DIM) GO TO 2210
      FSTORE(LTOTAL)=FSTORE(PTSTOR)
2200 PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      IF (PTSTOR.GE.FTEL) GO TO 2230
      GO TO 2190
2210 WRITE (PRINTER,2220)
2220 FORMAT('+++++FORM CANNOT BE SEGMENTED,STORE FULL+++++')
      GO TO 1930
C MOVING THE SEGMENTED STRING TO THE RIGHT HAS FINISHED
C THE OLD STRING WITH FORGET CHARACTERS IS DELETED BY MOVING TO THE LEFT
2230 IF ((TOTAL+1).GT.DIM) GO TO 2210
      FSTORE(TOTAL+1)=EMPTY
C THE SHIFTING FOLLOWS
C THE FIRST CHAR OF MOVED FORM MUST CONTAIN THE NUMBER NOFORG IN PLACE 1
      LTOTAL=LTOTAL+1
      FSTORE(LTOTAL)=NCFORG
C FIRST POSITION IN FORM SHOULD CONTAIN THE NUMBER CF NOFORG CHAR
      SHIFT=FSTORE(DEIKTH)
      MTEL=TOTAL+1
      DC 2240 M=FTEL,MTEL
2240 FSTORE(M-SHIFT)=FSTORE(M)
      TOTAL=TOTAL-SHIFT
      GO TO 2270
2250 WRITE (PRINTER,2260)
2260 FORMAT('+++++NO SEGMENTATION OF THAT FORM HAS OCCURED+++++')
      GO TO 1930
2270 NCFORG=0
      N5=1
      SW5=0
      METSS=0
      NCFORG=0
      PTSTOR=1
      DEIKTH=1
2280 GO TO 790

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C*****
C  SUBROUTINE  TN
C  A FLAG IS SET ON AND EACH FUNCTION IS COPIED FROM THE NEUTRAL STRINGBE
C  EVALUATION
2290 TRACE=1
    GO TO 790
C*****
C  SUBROUTINE  IF
C  THE FLAG IS SET OFF AND EXECUTION OF TRACE STOPS AFTER THAT
2300 TRACE=0
    GO TO 790
C*****
C  SUBROUTINE  DA
2310 FSTORE(1)=EMPTY
    TCTAL=0
    GO TO 790
C*****
C  SUBROUTINE  LN
C  LISTING THE NAMES OF FORMS IN STORE WITH A STRING OF CHAR. IN FRONT
2320 PISTOR=1
    METLN=0
    IF(SF.EQ.1) GO TO 2330
    KCINC=PTNEU
    GO TO 2340
2330 KCINC=PTACT
2340 LOC4=KOINC-3
    IF(NEU(LOC4).NE.MARCCM) GO TO 2360
2350 LOC4=LOC4-1
    IF(LOC4.LE.PI) GO TO 2410
    METLN=METLN+1
    GO TO 2350
2360 WRITE(PRINTER,2370)
2370 FORMAT(' ++++ERROR FUNCTION,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUMENT
1++++')
2380 LENGTH=KOINC-PI-1
    WRITE(PRINTER,2390) (NEU(KCINC-KK),KK=1,LENGTH)
2390 FCRMAT(' ++++',69AL,'+++++')
2400 NNAME=0

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PTSTOR=1
GO TO 790
C SEARCH THE FSTORE FOR FORMS
2410 IF(FSTORE(PTSTOR).EQ.EMPTY) GO TO 2430
NCNAME=FSTORE(PTSTOR+1)
IF(METLN.EQ.0) GO TO 2450
IF(NCNAME.EQ.0) GO TO 2460
C THE SECOND ARGUMENT OF THE LN FUNCTION IS WRITTEN FOLLOWED BY THE NAME OF
C EACH FORM THAT EXISTS IN STORE
METLN=METLN+3
NCNAME=NCNAME+2
WRITE(PRINTER,2420)(NEU(KOINC-JJ),JJ=4,METLN),(FSTORE(PTSTOR+KK),KK
1=2,NCNAME)
2420 FORMAT(' ',79A1)
METLN=METLN-3
NCNAME=NCNAME-2
GO TO 2470
2430 WRITE (PRINTER,2440)
2440 FORMAT(' +++++THERE ARE NO FORMS IN STORE+++++')
GO TO 2400
2450 IF(NCNAME.EQ. 0) GO TO 2470
C THE SECOND ARGUM CF LN FUNCTION IS NULL ONLY THE NAME OF THE FORM IS WRIT
NCNAME=NCNAME+2
WRITE(PRINTER,2420) (FSTORE(PTSTOR+KK),KK=2,NCNAME)
NCNAME=NCNAME-2
GO TO 2470
2460 METLN=METLN+3
C THE NAME OF THE FORM IS NULL ONLY THE SECOND ARGUMENT OF LN FUNC.IS WRIT.
WRITE (PRINTER,2420) (NEU(KOINC-JJ),JJ=4,METLN)
METLN=METLN-3
C BOTH NAME OF THE FORM AND SEC.ARG. CF LN FUNC. ARE NULL NOTHING IS WRIT.
2470 PTSTOR=PTSTOR+FSTORE(PTSTOR)
C SEARCH FSTORE FOR NEXT FORM
GO TO 2410
C *****
C SUBROUTINE PF
2480 IF (SF.EQ. 1) GO TO 2490
KCING=PTNEU

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      GO TC 2500
2490 KGINO=PTACT
2500 LCC4=KGINO-3
      IF (NEU(LCC4).NE.MARCCM) GO TC 2540
2510 LCC4=LCC4-1
      IF (LCC4.LE.PI) GO TC 2520
      NCNAME=NCNAME+1
      GO TC 2510
2520 IF (FSTORE(PTSTOR).EQ.WEMPTY) GO TC 2590
      IF (NCNAME.EQ.FSTORE(PTSTOR+1)) GO TC 2610
2530 PTSTOR=FSTORE(PTSTOR)+PTSTOR
      GO TC 2520
2540 WRITE(PRINTER,2550)
2550 FORMAT (' ++++ERROR FUNCTION ,COMMA IS MISSING AFTER FIRST ARGUM
      IENT++++')
2560 LENGTH=KGINO-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,2570) (NEU(KGINC-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
2570 FORMAT(' ++++',69A1,'++++')
2580 NCNAME=0
      PTSTOR=1
      FIRST=1
      AR=1
      GO TO 790
2590 WRITE(PRINTER ,2600)
2600 FORMAT(' ++++ THERE IS NOT SUCH A FORM IN STORE++++')
      GO TO 2560
2610 PTSTOR=PTSTOR+1
      KGINC3=KGINC-3
      IF (NCNAME.EQ.0) GO TO 2630
C WHEN THERE IS A FORM WITH NULL NAME SEARCH ONLY FOR NCNAME=0 IN FSTORE
      DC 2620 N=1,NCNAME
      IF (FSTORE(PTSTOR+N).NE.NEU(KGINC3-N)) GO TO 2530
2620 CONTINUE
C AFTER MATCH OF NAME SEARCH FOR MATCHING ARGUMENTS
2630 F2=PTSTOR+NCNAME+2
      FARX=F2+2
      FTCL=PTSTOR+FSTORE(PTSTOR)-1
      IF(FARX.EQ.(FTCL+1)) GO TO 2800

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C FARX POINTER TO THE FIRST CHARACTER OF THE FORM,FTEL TO THE LAST AND F2 799
C CELL HOLDING THE NUMBER CF MARKERS 800
  IF (FSTORE(F2).EQ.0) GO TO 2780 801
  N5=FSTORE(F2) 802
C N5 SHOWS THE NUMBER CF MARKERS CF THAT FORM 803
  DC 2750 LL=FARX,FTEL 804
  DC 2650 MM=1,N5 805
  TN5=MM 806
C TN5 TEMPORARY PLACE TO STORE THE ORIGINAL VALUE OF THE MARKER 807
  MARKER=EMPTY-MM 808
  IF (FSTORE(LL).EQ.MARKER) GO TO 2640 809
  GO TO 2650 810
  2640 DMAR=1 811
C THIS SWITCH IS SET TO 1 WHEN THE CHARACTER EXAMINED IS A MARKER 812
  LINE(AR)=AMPERS 813
C THE AMPERSAND SHOWS THE CHARACTER IS A MARKER ITS ORDINAL VALUE FOLLOWS 814
  GO TO 2660 815
  2650 CCNTINUE 816
  LINE(AR)=FSTORE(LL) 817
  2660 IF (AR.EQ.79) GO TO 2680 818
  AR=AR+1 819
  2670 IF (DMAR.EQ.1) GO TO 2710 820
  GO TO 2750 821
C DMAR IS SET TO 1 WHENEVER THE EXAMINED CHARACTER IS A MARKER 822
  2680 WRITE (PRINTER,2690) (LINE(NN),NN=1,AR) 823
  2690 FORMAT(' ',79A1) 824
  IF(AR.NE.79) GO TO 2700 825
  AR=1 826
  GO TO 2670 827
  2700 IF (DMAR.EQ.1) GO TO 2710 828
C OTHERWISE SCANNING OF THAT FORM FINISHED 829
  GO TO 2580 830
  2710 IF (FIRST.NE.1) GO TO 2740 831
C FIRST=1 FIRST TIME AFTER MOVING THE AMPERSAND,IMMEDIATELY CHANGES TO 0 832
  FIRST=0 833
C CONVERT THE ORDINAL VALUE INTO A CHARACTER ARRAY 834
  DC 2720 II=1,5 835
C THE VALUE CAN HAVE 5 DIGITS AT MOST SINCE INTEGER*2 836

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NCREM=II
PHL=IN5/10
REM=IN5-PHL*10
ARREM(II)=NUMBER(REM+1)
IF (PHL.EQ.0) GC TO 2730
2720 IN5=PHL
2730 LINE(AR)=ARREM(NCREM)
GC TO 2660
2740 NCREM=NCREM-1
IF (NCREM.NE.0) GC TO 2730
FIRST=1
DMAR=0
2750 CCNTINUE
IF(AR.EQ.1) GC TO 2580
AR=AR-1
C I HAS BEEN ADDED TO AR WHEN LL=FTL
2760 WRITE (PRINTER,2770) (LINE(NN),NN=1,AR)
2770 FORMAT(' ',79A1)
GC TO 2580
C THERE ARE NO MARKERS IN THAT FORM ITS VALUE IS COPIED FROM STORE
2780 WRITE (PRINTER,2790) (FSTORE (NM),NM=FARX,FTL)
2790 FORMAT (' ',79A1)
GC TO 2580
2800 WRITE(PRINTER,2810)
2810 FCRMAT(' +++++NULL VALUE FORM+++++')
GC TO 2560
C *****
C SUBROUTINE EQ
2815 IF(SF.EQ.1) GC TO 2820
KCING=PINEU
GC TO 2830
2820 KCING=PIACT
2830 LCC4=KCINC-3
CCM1=LCC4
IF (NEU(LCC4).NE.MARCCM) GC TO 3000
DC 2850 II=1,4
C TRY TO FIND HOW MANY ARGUMENTS AND CHAR PER ARG THE FUNCT HAS
2840 LCC4=LCC4-1

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IF (LOC4.LE.PI) GO TO 2860	875	
IF (NEU(LOC4).EQ.MARCOM) GO TO 2850	876	
NCCHA(II)=NCCHA(II)+1	877	
GO TO 2840	878	
2850 NCCOM=NCCOM+1	879	
C KEEP A COUNTER FOR THE NC OF CCMAS INITIALLY 1,AFTER EXIT OF THE DC	880	
C LOOP SHOULD BE NCCOM=4	881	
2860 IF (NCCOM.NE.4) GO TO 3000	882	
CCM2=COM1-NCCHA(1)-1	883	
C COMPARE 2ND,3RD ARG CHAR BY CHAR.FIRST NC CF CHARS	884	
IF (NCCHA(1).EQ.NCCHA(2)) GO TO 2880	885	
C VALUE OF THE FUNCTION IS THE 5TH ARGUMENT	886	
2870 BEGVAL=COM2-NCCHA(2)-NCCHA(3)-3	887	
ENDVAL=BEGVAL-NCCHA(4)+1	888	
GO TO 2910	889	
C COMPARE 2ND AND 3RD ARGUMENTS CHAR BY CHAR TO FIND IF EQUAL	890	
2880 NCCHA1=NCCHA(1)	891	
IF (NCCHA1.EQ.0) GO TO 2900	892	
DC 2890 JJ=1,NCCHA1	893	
IF (NEU(COM1-JJ).NE.NEU(CCM2-JJ)) GO TO 2870	894	
2890 CONTINUE	895	
C VALUE OF THE FUNCTION IS THE 4TH ARGUMENT	896	
2900 BEGVAL=COM2-NCCHA(2)-2	897	
ENDVAL=BEGVAL-NCCHA(3)+1	898	
2910 L1=BEGVAL-ENDVAL+1	899	
IF (L1.EQ.0) GO TO 3030	900	
C WHEN EQ FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE SAME PROCEDURE WITH NULL-VALUED FUNCTI	901	
IF (SF.EQ.1) GO TO 2930	902	
C NEUTRAL FUNCTION.DELETE BY POINTING TO PREVIOUS CNE AND PI TO THE BEGN	903	
PI=PTNEU	904	
PTNEU=NEU(PI)	905	
DC 2920 KK=1,L1	906	
IF(META.EQ.PI) CALL CLEARP	907	
IF(FULL.EQ.1) GO TO 3095	908	
NEU(PI)=NEU(BEGVAL)	909	
BEGVAL=BEGVAL-1	910	
2920 PI=PI-1	911	
GO TO 3050	912	

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C ACTIVE FUNCTION DELETE BY PCINTING THE PREVIOUS AND PI THE BEGN
2930 PI=PTACT
      PTACT=NEU(PI)
      DIF=META-SPT+1
      TCIF=DIF
      IF ((LI+DIF).EQ.META) GO TO 2960
      IF ((LI+DIF).LT.META) GO TO 2980
      IF ((LI+DIF).GE.PI) GO TO 3080
C THE UNEVALUATED ACTIVE STRING IS MOVED TO THE RIGHT FROM RIGHTMOST CHA
2940 CHAR(LI+DIF )=CHAR(META)
      META=META-1
      DIF=DIF-1
      IF (META.GE.SPT) GO TO 2940
2950 META=LI+TDIF
2960 SPT=1
C THE VALUE OF THE ACTIVE FUNCTION IS MOVED CHAR BY CHAR TO THE ACT STRING
      DC 2970 LL=1,LI
      CHAR(SPT)=NEU(BEGVAL)
      BEGVAL=BEGVAL-1
2970 SPT=SPT+1
      SPT=1
C THIS VALUE IS TO BE SCANNED AGAIN FOR EVALUATION,RETURN TO INITIALIZE
      GC TO 3050
2980 DIF1=1
2990 CHAR(LI+DIF1)=CHAR(SPT)
C THE UNEVALUATED ACTIVE STRING IS MOVED TO THE LEFT FROM LEFTMOST CHAR.
      DIF1=DIF1+1
      IF (DIF1.GT.DIF) GC TO 2950
      SPT=SPT+1
      GC TO 2990
3000 WRITE (PRINTER,3010)
3010 FORMAT(' ++++ERRORR FUNCTION NOTHING HAPPENED *****TRY AGAIN++++',
1)
      LENGTH=KCINC-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,3020) (NEU(KCINC-M1),M1=1,LENGTH)
3020 FORMAT(' ++++',69A1,'++++')
3030 IF (SF.EQ.1) GO TO 3040
      PI=PTNEU

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PTNEU=NEU(PI)
GC TO 3050
3040 PI=PTACT
PTACT=NEU(PI)
3050 NCCOM=1
DC 3060 NN=1,4
3060 NCCHA(NN)=0
3070 GC TO 3095
3080 WRITE (PRINTER,3090)
3090 FCRMAT(' +++++VALUE CF ACTIVE EQ EXCEEDS LIMITS PROCESSOR FULL+++++
1+')
FULL=1
3095 IF (FULL.EQ.1) GC TO 3270
C WHEN EQ FUNCTION HAS NULL VALUE SAME PROCEDURE WITH NULL-VALUED FUNCTION
GC TO 3160
C*****
3100 WRITE(PRINTER,3110)
3110 FCRMAT (' +++++ERROR CODED FUNCTION DELETED+++++')
DNULL=NULL
C THE FOLLOWING PRINTS OUT THE ERROR CODED FUNCTION
3120 IF (PTACT.LE.PTNEU) GC TO 3150
LCC2=PTNEU
3130 LENGTH=LOC2-PI-1
WRITE (PRINTER,3140) (NEU(LOC2-J2),J2=1,LENGTH)
3140 FCRMAT(' +++++',69A1,'+++++')
GC TO 790
3150 LCC2=PTACT
GC TO 3130
3160 IF (SF.EQ.0) GC TO 10
SF=0
GC TO 10
3170 WRITE (PRINTER,3180)
3180 FCRMAT (' +++++TRAC JOB FINISHED THANK YOU GOOD-BYE,YEIA-XARA CCST
1A$+++++')
3190 STOP
3200 WRITE (PRINTER,3210)
3210 FCRMAT(' +++++TC END TRAC JOB ,TYPE '' IN COLUMN 1+++++')
DC 3220 J=1,12

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3220 CHAR(J)=IDLE(J)
      META=12
      SPT=1
      GC TO 10
C WHEN TRACE ON THE WHOLE FUNCTION IS COPIED FROM NEUTR STRING BEFORE EV
3230 IF (PIACT.LE.PI*NEU) GC TO 3260
      LCC2=PI*NEU
3240 LENGTH=LCC2-PI-1
      WRITE (PRINTER,3250) (NEU(LCC2-J2),J2=1,LENGTH)
3250 FORMAT (' ',79A1)
      GC TO 240
3260 LCC2=PI*ACT
      GC TO 3240
3270 FULL=0
C FULL TRAC PROCESSOR IS PRINTED OUT AND THE IDLING PROC. IS RELOADED
      WRITE (PRINTER,3280) CHAR
3280 FCRMAT('+++++',60A1,'+++++')
      GC TO 3190
      END
*****
SUBROUTINE CLEARP
      IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (A-Z)
      COMMON /PARAM/PAREN1,PAREN2,CCMMA,SHARP,BLANK,QUOTE,AMPERS
      COMMON/CONST/BEGP,SPT,PI,META,EMPTY,FORGET,MARCOM,TOTAL,TRACE
      1,MRQUOT,CARD
      COMMON /STORE/ CHAR(1000),VAL(80),FSTORE(1000),LINE(80),NUMBER(10)
      COMMON/NEUPCI/PI*ACT,PTNEU,ENDP,L1,SF,FULL
      COMMON /FUNCT/FA(11),FB(11),FC(11)
      DIMENSION NEU(1000)
      EQUIVALENCE (CHAR,NEU)
      COMMON /INPCUT/ READER,PRINTER,IDLE,TIMES
      INTEGER*4 READER,PRINTER,IDLE*2(12),TIMES*2
      COMMON/LETTER/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
      IF (SPT.EQ.1) GC TO 40
      NMETA=META-SPT+1
      TSPT=1
      10 CHAR(TSPT)=CHAR(SPT)
      SPT=SPT+1

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IF (SPT.GT.META) GO TO 20
TSPT=TSPT+1
GC TO 10
META=NMETA
SPT=1
WRITE (PRINTER,30) META,PI
30 FCRMAT('++++NEU VALUE CF META=',I4,10X,'PI=',I4,'+++++')
GC TO 60
WRITE (PRINTER,50) PI
50 FCRMAT('++++PROCESSOR FULL,EXECUTION STOPS++++','++++PI=',I4,
1,'+++++')
FULL=1
60 RETURN
END
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